REPORT RESUMES

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A POTPOURRI OF IDEAS FOR TEACHERS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED.
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BY- BLESSING, KENNETH R.
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THIS CURRICULUM GUIDE SUGGESTS THAT THE OBJECTIVE OF ARTS AND CRAFTS ACTIVITIES FOR EDUCABLE MENTALLY RETARDED CHILDREN IS TO PROVIDE ENJOYABLE ACTIVITIES AS WELL AS TO TEACH SKILLS, SOCIALLY ACCEPTABLE ATTITUDES AND HABITS, AND SELF ESTEEM. AN OUTLINE FOR A UNIT OF ACTIVITY IN HANDCRAFTS IS PRESENTED. MORE THAN 85 ARTS AND CRAFTS IDEAS, COMPLETE WITH HOW-TO-MAKE DIRECTIONS AND ILLUSTRATIONS, COMPRISE MOST OF THE BOOKLET. THIRTY-FOUR REFERENCES ARE LISTED. (DE)

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BULLETIN NO. 15

A Potpourri of Ideas for Teachers of the Mentally Retarded

Vol. I – Arts and Crafts

Compiled from Ideas Submitted to the Bureau for Handicapped Children

Under the direction of

KENNETH R. BLESSING, Coordinator
Educational Services for
Handicapped Children

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ANGUS B. ROTHWELL
State Superintendent
Department of Public Instruction

JOHN W. MELCHER
Assistant State Superintendent
Director, Bureau for Handicapped Children

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A POTPOURRI OF IDEAS FOR TEACHERS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED

Vol. I - Arts and Crafts

A compilation of contributions, suggestions and workshop productions of Wisconsin special class teachers

Developed under the direction of

Kenneth R. Blessing, Coordinator
Services for Mentally Retarded
Bureau for Handicapped Children
State Department of Public Instruction

in cooperation with the

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee - Summer Workshop Sessions

Local Special Education Curriculum Divisions

Individual Special Class Teacher Contributions

Madison, Wisconsin

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

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FOREWARD

One of the basic elements in a total educational program for retarded children is a sound sequence of experiences in arts and crafts. This publication has been developed by state and local special educators with the sincere hope that the lives of handicapped children can be expanded and made more pleasant by these practical activities.

May this potpourri of ideas for arts and crafts enrich the school days of our Wisconsin retardates and serve them in their adult years.

- John W. Melcher -

PREFACE

This bulletin is one of a series of contemplated suggestive curriculum guides being developed for the use of teachers of mentally retarded children in Wisconsin's special classes. It is an outgrowth of a series of communications and conferences with special teachers throughout the state and represents the mutually cooperative efforts of the Department of Public Instruction, teachers of special classes, critic teachers in demonstration classes and students in four year training and summer workshop sessions. Supervisors, directors of special education, superintendents and others in a related central office capacity have supported these curricular efforts.

In considering ways and means of assisting teachers of mentally retarded children in their classroom curricular approaches, a plan was devised to request the voluntary participation of these teachers in the development of descriptive center-of-interest units or of more formalized units of experience. Accordingly, in 1956 the following communication was addressed to all Wisconsin teachers of the retarded and was distributed to all summer workshop participants during the same summer:

> For some time now, we have been convinced that the State of Wisconsin should publicize the creative efforts and activities of its resourceful special class teachers. Bureau consultants have time and time again viewed outstanding projects, techniques and unique curricular approaches and have expressed their desire to share these activities with the teachers of the classes for mentally retarded children.
>
> When consultants meet with area groups, a frequent need is expressed for assistance in developing "center of interest" activities, particularly in the areas of social studies and the integrated approach for teaching. If we are to develop curriculum bulletins designed for various levels of competency, it will be necessary for teachers to organize into state-wide curriculum groups and cooperatively assist one another. State-wide committees meet obstacles in terms of travel time, expense accounts and in an effort to overcomethese hurdles, we are suggesting the following plan of action.
>
> Using Bulletin #3, Suggested Centers of Interest for Mentally Retarded Children in Wisconsin as a basis for development of a series of resource units, we are approaching your community and teachers for assistance in this state-wide effort. The Bureau consultants would urge your participation in this worthwhile endeavor.

Included with this letter is a copy of Bulletin #3 which, you will note, has had indicated on it, the problems which teachers in selected areas have chosen for descriptions of or for resource unit development. We are acting as a central clearing agency to prevent duplication of efforts and to coordinate later editing details.

Will you join us (contact your teachers and ask each teacher to) and select one of these curricula units of work, or one of your own choice and development, and submit it to the Bureau by June 1, 1957. We would wish that these descriptions of units would be actual outgrowths of classroom projects and practices rather than hypothetical projects.

We have determined to approach this description of units in as flexible a manner as is possible. Two approaches are recommended for your guidance. Those of you who feel restrained in the more formal and pedantic resource unit style, are asked to merely describe one of these activities with which you feel your group experienced considerable success and growth. You are referred to the California State Department of Education bulletin, Suggested Activities for Mentally Retarded Children, Vol. XXI, No. 2; January 1952 (Sacramento) or the Wisconsin State-Wide Social Studies Bulletin No. 3, Curriculum Bulletin No. 14, I Did It This Way, for examples of this type of description. This style merely describes a project, unit, or activity, which developed from some concrete participating experience of the group and is home, school or community centered. Sample copies of these descriptions are enclosed for your assistance.

For those who feel more secure in the resource unit approach the following outline is suggested:

I. INTRODUCTION, including the central theme or problem.

II. OBJECTIVES (Main ideas)

III. INITIAL PLANNING, INTRODUCTION, MOTIVATION

IV. PROBLEMS FOR DISCUSSION, including lists of possible developmental activities.

V. ACTIVITIES IN RELATED AREAS

   A. Language Arts
   B. Reading
   C. Arithmetic
   D. Arts and Crafts
   E. etc.

VI. SOURCE MATERIALS USED - REFERENCES

VII. CULMINATING ACTIVITIES AND APPRAISAL OF GROWTH. A sample copy of a resource unit is enclosed for your reference.

Will you give consideration to the suggested titles, select the experience you with to develop in detail, notify the Bureau as soon as possible? In this manner other pilot areas may be selected and duplication prevented. Photographs of the activity in progress might be included with the final description for possible use in the bulletins.

Our purpose in asking for descriptive units of this nature is to assist all teachers, experienced and inexperienced, in developing out of actual experiences, the ability to "localize" suggested approaches in terms of the needs of the group, the particular community involved, and the functional ability of the teacher.

Initial responses to this request were very gratifying in that one-third of the 269 educable class teachers contacted expressed their willingness to participate in the project. Further contaxts with summer workshoppers and with trainable class teachers brought total participation up to roughly fifty per cent of the total teacher group. In fact, the wealth of material submitted required the elimination of a goodly amount of usable descriptive ideas at this time. A list of the contributors to this bulletin is indicated on the following page.

We wish to take this opportunity of expressing our sincere appreciation to all of those individuals who responded to our request in this and future publications. Their participation encouraged and stimulated the production of this bulletin and will continue to do so in further editing efforts. Special acknowledgment is due Miss Dorothy Buhler and Mrs. Mary Ellen Knuteson, Bureau stenographers, for their patient assistance in the development and editing of this bulletin.

Kenneth R. Blessing, Coordinator
Services for Mentally Retarded

CONTRIBUTORS TO "A POTPOURRI OF IDEAS FOR TEACHERS OF THE MENTALLY RETARDED"

Balian, Arthur; Southern Colony and Training School, Union Grove - "How To Do It"

De Moulpied, Edith; Racine County - "How To Do It"

Frederickson, Helen; Madison - "Home Decorations for Christmas"

Holland, Mayble; Wauwatosa - "Arts andCrafts in Special Education"

Martin, Kenneth; Student Teacher, U.W. - Milwaukee "How To Do It"

"How To Do It" compiled under Miss Norma Grundemann's supervision in the Milwaukee Public Schools. We have attempted to acknowledge all contributors to this curriculum project. Any omissions are sincerely regretted and are based on lack of information regarding participants.

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ART AND HANDCRAFTS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

OVERVIEW

Arts and crafts are a very important phase of the curriculum for the mentally retarded. These activities provide a means of expressing ideas and developing skills in the use of different tools and materials. Arts and crafts can be used to stimulate imagination and inventiveness. These crafts will necessarily need to be within the limits of capacity for the individual pupil, but there are many worthwhile and challenging experiences within the capacity of the retarded child. The special class teacher should be watchful and alert to adopt new craft experiences which will help challenge the creative thinking of the child. A handcraft project of real value will serve a need, will provide a feeling of accomplishment, and still be within the ability of the pupil. Much of the success of the arts and crafts program depends upon the teacher's ability to help a pupil select what he can accomplish satisfactorily.

The goal of this publication is to introduce and acquaint special class teachers with effective approaches to art in special education as well as to some of the many art and craft activities being used in schools at this time.

SPECIAL ART IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

Holland (1) has indicated that retarded pupils must be trained to develop a certain amount of skill in handling materials, but of equal importance to the individual is a knowledge of the accepted standards by which man has measured beauty. These standards are called design principles. They constitute a sort of measuring rod by which a child can judge or evaluate his own work and that with which he comes in contact. Guidance in this will enable the individual to develop good taste and judgment as a consumer with wiser economic knowledge.

Attention should be given to the recognition of design in toys, utensils, clothing, furniture, books and buildings. Attention should be given to care and appreciation of articles we use.

HELPING RETARDED CHILDREN TO THINK CREATIVELY

When a retarded child works with paint,paper, or other materials, and produces a creation that is not recognized as a replica of a familiar form, it does not mean that he is on the wrong track. It means that his intellectual urge is guiding his imagination into an adventuresome experience. Although the result may be meaningless to an adult, still there is a distinct value to the child in manipulating media or material to solve an invention which he evolves as he works. His mind and hands are benefiting in exercising ingenuity and in making acquaintance with substance of varying nature.

We do much to help the retarded child prepare for a successful future if we give him opportunities for problem solving experience, so that when he is older he will fit into his modern world which will be full of problems to be solved for his own welfare and that of others.

We do not teach modern art, but we recognize that the genuinely creative urge of children possesses the same experimental qualities that have created our modern cars and many appliances and comforts which America supplies the world.

Let's keep our children active in creative adventure and not try to impose our unimaginative adult standards upon them. If they must always imitate recognized forms, they will not grow in vision to cope with the fantastic atomic future which they must help serve their needs.

NEEDS AND OBJECTIVES OF PUPILS IN SPECIAL EDUCATION

A. General:

1. To give children certain experiences so that they are aware of their place in the school program.
2. To give children experiences in democratic procedures. (e.g., respect differences of opinion)
3. To be able to plan and solve problems.
4. To develop a feeling of security in the child.
5. To provide opportunities for creative expression.

6. To provide opportunities for development of certain skills:
    a. Retention and recall
    b. Comprehension
    c. Problem solving
    d. Increased vocabulary
7. To provide opportunities for development of new attitudes, and reinforcement of old attitudes in regards to:
    a. Courtesy
    b. Interest in what others are doing
    c. Appreciation of the work of others
    d. Friendliness
    e. Cooperation
    f. Tolerance of and to others
8. Develop new habits of:
    a. Neatness
    b. Consideration
    c. Promptness
    d. Concentration
9. To provide opportunities for development of new understandings or strengthening of old understandings.
10. To give children an opportunity for creative thinking to the best of their ability.
11. To give children experiences in choosing, discriminating and evaluating their handcraft experiences.
12. To give children who have extra ability encouragement and an opportunity to exploit their desires and talents to the fullest extent.
13. To gain security, satisfaction, and pleasure through self expression.

B. Specific:

1. To develop skill in the use of hands and tools.
2. To develop interests for leisure time activities.
3. To know the satisfaction and joy of accomplishment.
4. To work for a practical purpose.
5. To be able to plan and solve problems.
6. To be able to work with accuracy.

7. To be able to work with a certain amount of precision.
8. To use materials with thrift and economy.
9. To develop an understanding of handcrafts.
10. To develop an appreciation of the need for handcrafts.

EXPLORATION AND ORIENTATION

Purposes:

1. To discover what pupils know or what knowledge they lack with respect to the planned activity.
2. To give the pupils opportunities to become better acquainted with the methods to be used in this activity.

B. Procedures:

1. Take the children on a field trip within the school to see some of the projects that have been made by other children.
2. Conduct an observation hike outside of the school.
3. Show a picture on handcrafts.
4. Have a discussion period. Suggested topics to discuss are:
    a. What is art and handcraft?
    b. Where can we obtain art and handcrafts supplies?
    c. Is handcrafts important to us?
    d. What are some of the tools we use in handcrafts?
    e. Can we all help in handcrafts?
    f. Are there any other materials, other than wood, that we use in handcrafts?
    g. What is a receipt?
    h. Where does leather come from?
    i. What are some of the things we can do with paper?
    j. What can we do with clay?

APPROACH TO THE ART ACTIVITY

A. Purposes:

1. To introduce the activity and to acquaint the retarded pupils with some subject matter included or related to this topic.
2. To create new interests in the students or supplement and strengthen interests they already may have in this unit.

B. **Procedures:**

1. Give an over-all picture of the unit to be covered.
2. Show a film on art or handcrafts.
3. Invite an art teacher from the high school or vocational school to talk to the children and give them an idea of what they will be doing when they are a little older and in these schools.
4. Make a survey of the library to determine what materials are available. (i.e. books, pamphlets, bulletins)
5. Have tentative plans made for future work in the study of this unit.
    a. Display interesting pictures on the bulletin board pertaining to the subject matter of the unit.
    b. Plan field trips that show:
        What art is like.
        How good woodworking projects are like.
6. Start a scrapbook on handcraft projects that the children might be interested in.
7. Have an informal discussion period. This will be on aspects of handcrafts that the pupils already seem to know or have had experience in.
8. Make tentative plans for making use of what we have learned:
    a. Collection of pictures
    b. Discussion or presentations to Parent-Teacher meetings.

PROBLEM STATING

A. **Purposes:**

To list all the problems or questions about which pupils should acquire enough knowledge and understanding to fit their individual needs.

B. **Procedure:**

1. In the discussion with the class, the special teacher mentions that it is a good idea to make a list of questions that are to be studied by the class. (Students supply the questions).
2. As the questions are being formulated, the teacher will write them on the board. (In some schools the boys will work on certain phases in

handcraft and the girls in another. In such cases the teacher will work out the questions with either the boys or the girls.) (e.g., woodworking for boys and sewing for girls.)

3. Formulate specific questions to be answered in studing a unit; in this example, a center of interest involving handcrafts.

a. Handcraft:

What does handcraft mean?
In what ways can we benefit by handcraft practices?
What are some of the important practices that help in handcraft?

1. safety
2. sharing
3. individual and group planning
4. participation in the program
5. responsibility of each child

How much responsibility falls upon the student in handcrafts?

b. Woodworking:

What do we mean by woodworking?
What are some of the tools in woodworking?

1. rip and crosscut saw
2. plane
3. hammer
4. ruler
5. square

How do we use the different tools?
What do we mean by finishing a piece of work?
What are some kinds of wood we use?

1. plywood
2. pine
3. fir
4. basswood

Why do you think woodworking is important?

c. Leather:

Where do we get leather?
Some of the tools we work leather with are:

1. awl
2. thronging tool
3. tracer
4. revolving punch
5. mallet
6. drive punch
7. snap fastener

What kinds of leather are there?

d. Sewing:

What is important about sewing?
What are some ways we can sew?
What are some of the stitches we can use when sewing?
Why do we use different kinds of thread in sewing?

e. Metal:
What are some of the metals that we can use in metalcraft?
1. tin
2. copper
3. brass

Can you name some of the tools that we use in metalcraft?
What are some of the ways that metalcraft can be dangerous?

f. Enameling:

Can you think of anything you would like to make with enameling?
What are some of the safety rules in enameling?

ACTIVITY OR ASSIMILATION

A. Purposes:

1. To gather the necessary information that will be needed to solve the question which have arisen.
2. To develop understandings so they may evaluate the evidence or information wisely.
3. To provide practice or drill in effective methods of gathering information about a previously stated problem.

B. Procedures:

1. Methods used by the children to gain information and develop understandings related to the problem before them.

   Direct observations
   Discussions, explanations, conversations
   Viewing films on handcraft

2. The whole class should use all of the questions listed previously.
3. Groups work on different projects
4. All activities or experiments should include the whole class.

5. List of materials available for activities:
    - a. Wood
    - b. Clay
    - c. Paper
    - d. Leather
    - e. Metal
    - f. Enameling
    - g. Sewing
    - h. Paper

6. Illustrative activities:
    - a. Wood:
        - Wall shelf
        - Bird houses
        - Napkin holders
        - Simple plaques or cutting boards
    - b. Clay:
        - The children can express their own ideas
        - Animals
    - c. Cloth:
        - Weaving
        - Pot holders
        - Shopping bag
    - d. Paper:
        - Waste basket
        - Paper mache
        - Puppets
    - e. Leather
        - Book marks
        - Key cases
        - Coin purses
    - f. Enameling:
        - Rings
        - Cufflinks
        - Earrings
    - g. Sewing - Embroidery work
        - Tea Towels
        - Purses.
        - Aprons
    - h. Paper
        - Paper cutting
        - Silhouettes of trees, landscapes, flowers, seed pods, etc.
        - Basic figure forms dressed with cut paper
        - Basic animal forms in interesting background setting

CULMINATION

A. Purposes:

1. To evaluate the growth in understandings and development of the individual pupils through the study of the unit.

2. To give the pupils opportunities to combine all of their individual experiences or knowledge so that what one student may have acquired, all can share.

3. To bring the unit to a successful close or ending.

C. Procedures:

1. A class discussion in which the pupils will give the answers.
2. Display any projects they might have finished.
    a. Wood
    b. Clay
    c. Paper
    d. Leather
    e. Sewing
3. Have the children talk about the project they liked the best.
4. Display any pictures collected, articles acquired during the study of handcrafts.
5. Let the students discuss what they liked and disliked about handcrafts.
6. Write a rule book on safety in handcraft.

EVALUATION

1. Do pupils demonstrate growth by cooperating with one another and with members of their family?
2. Do they help cheerfully with work that is to be done?
3. Do they like to work and play together?
4. Can they take responsibility?
5. Are the pupils growing in sympathetic understanding and tolerance?
6. Has the pupil acquired effective habits of work that include:
    a. responsibility and self-direction
    b. efficiency
    c. thoroughness
7. Do they have an understanding of the tools they work with?
8. Is there an increased interest in handcraft work?
9. Is the pupil interested enough in the problem of handcraft to want to secure more information on it?
10. Has the child improved in certain skills such as thinking, working, organization and cooperation?
11. Was there any evidence of increased understanding?
12. Are the tool techniques within the range of the pupils?

13. So for as possible, was the project the choice of the children?

14. Was the project of real interest to the pupil or pupils?

15. Has the project offered opportunities for growth in handcraft ability and understanding?

16. Did the making of the project take into consideration previous experiences in handcrafts?

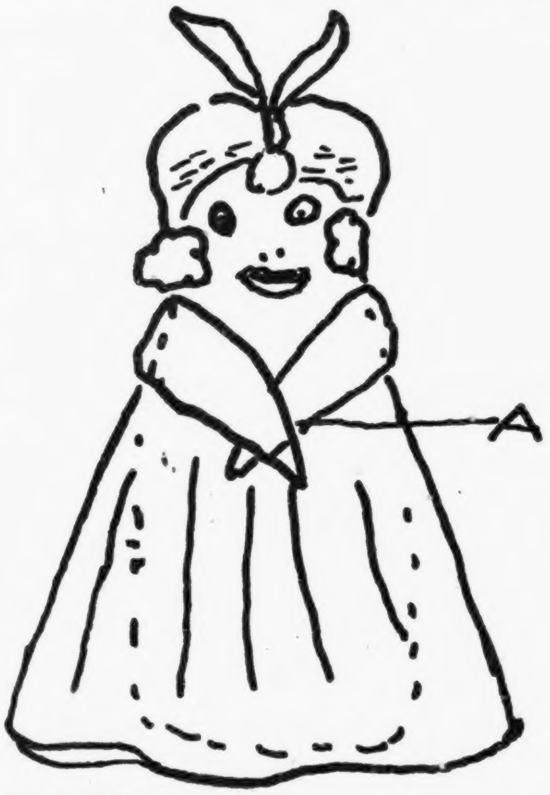
17. Have the individual differences of the pupils been considered?

18. Did the making of their projects satisfy the childrens' desire for manipulation and play?

19. Were the projects of value to the entire group rather than to only a few?

POTPOURRI OF HANDCRAFT IDEAS

The following arts and crafts descriptions were selected from the many teacher contributions to this project. A few gift ideas, patterns, recipes, seasonal ideas and interesting notes are illustrated in the belief that the teacher will find it helpful to have these ideas at her "fingertips". From time to time it is planned to supplement this guide with further contributions from the field. May the sharing of these arts and crafts ideas bring us closer to the goals outlined in the preceding section.



GIFTS TO MAKE

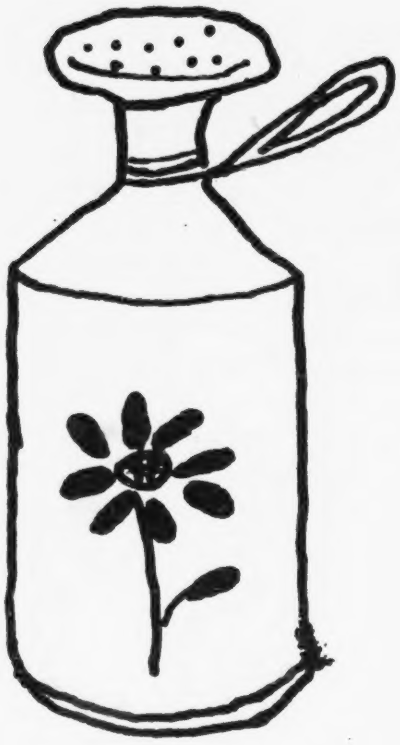
MAMMY DOORSTEP

MATERIALS:

1. Milk bottle--quart size
2. Black, white and red enamel. Fine brushes.
3. Scraps of gaily colored calico or percale.
4. Sand.
5. Milk bottle top.
6. Cotton, glue and brush.

PROCEDURE:

1. Paint a milk bottle (quart size) of black enamel.
2. Fill with sand and insert milk bottle top.
3. Sew a skirt for lower part of bottle in gaily colored calico or percale.
4. Cut a large triangle for shawl of mammy. Sew to skirt at A.
5. Cut a smaller triangle for headpiece. Tie as a bandanna--with the two ends sticking up.
6. Paint in face--white eyes (black dot in center), two red dots for nose, and red mouth.
7. Glue cotton on bottle for hair as shown in diagram.



CLOTHES SPRINKLER

MATERIALS:

1. Beer cans.
2. Sprinkler head (of plastic or tin--purchase from dime store.)
3. Decals.
4. Enamel and brushes
5. Turpentine
6. Ribbon, ½" width.

PROCEDURE:

1. Wash the beer cans with hot soapy water. Allow to dry or wipe dry.
2. Enamel the beer cans the color desired. Let them dry for a full day in a dust free place.
3. Prepare decals by placing them in warm water for several minutes. When the paper backing on the decals become curled, remove them from the water and slide them onto the can in the desired spot.
4. Next insert the sprinkler head into the opening of the beer can to complete the sprinkler.
5. Tie a colored, contrasting ribbon or a piece of cord around the neck of the beer can, allowing a loop to be made that can be used for hanging the sprinkler when it is empty and not in use. The last suggestion is optional and is not necessary.

KITCHEN WALL HANGINGS

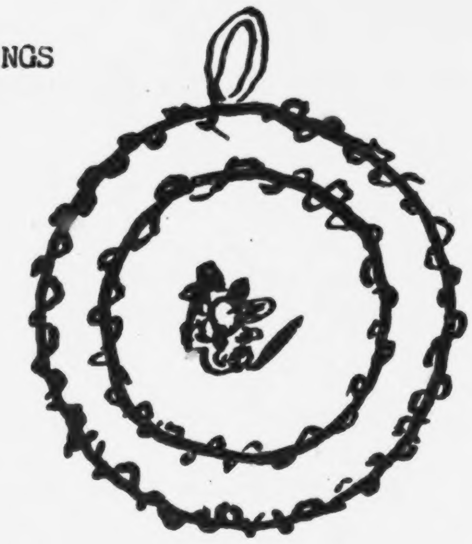


Diagram 1

MATERIALS:

1. Pie tins--one pair.
2. Rick-rack.
3. Decal or picture cutout.
4. Enamel.
5. Ribbon, 1/4" width.
6. Fish glue and brush.
7. Nail and hammer.

PROCEDURE:

1. Enamel the pair of pie tins any chosen color.
2. Cut two lengths of rick-rack (in contrasting color) the same circumference as outer edge or rim of pie tin.
3. Cut two lengths of rick-rack the same circumference as base of pie tin.

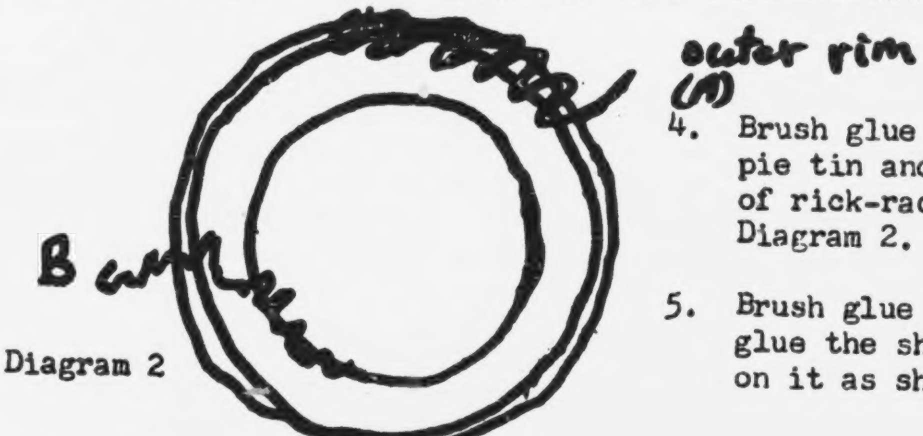


Diagram 2

4. Brush glue on entire outer rim of pie tin and glue the longer length of rick-rack on it as shown at A, Diagram 2.
5. Brush glue at base of pie tin and glue the shorter length of rick-rack on it as shown at B. Diagram 2.
6. Place decal, transfer, or picture cutouts in exact center of base of the pie tins.
7. Pound two nail holes at top of base of the tin. Insert a ribbon loop to be used for hanging on wall.

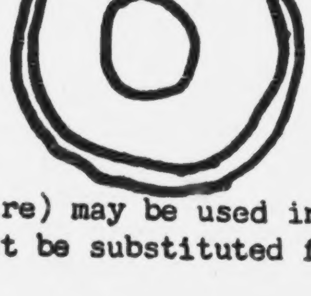


Diagram 3

NOTE: Paper plates (round or square) may be used in place of the pie tins. Show-card or calcimine paint must be substituted for the enamel.

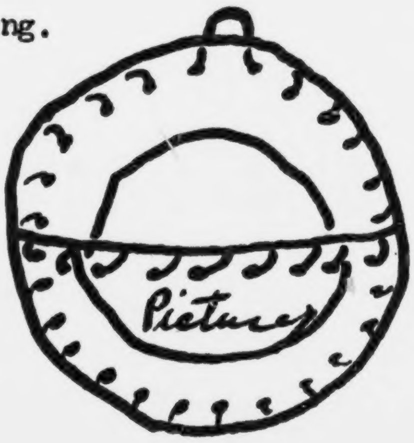
POT HOLDER CONTAINER OR LETTER HOLDER

MATERIALS:

2 paper plates; raffia or yarn; shellac; colored paper for appliqueing, or a picture cut from a magazine; scissors; punch.

PROCEDURE:

1. Punch holes 3/8" in from the edge, 1/2" apart around the entire edge of one plate.
2. Cut the other plate in half, discarding one-half.
3. On the half to be used, punch holes around the entire edge, 3/8" in and 1/2" apart.
4. Paste a colorful picture on the back of the half plate, or apply a design to scraps of colored paper, cut out, and paste in place.
5. Shellac both plates.
6. Lace the plates together with yarn or raffia, the backs of both plates being outward, continuing the lacing around the upper edge of the half-plate and the whole plate, fasten securely on the under side.
7. Make a loop of yarn or raffia at the top for hanging.



WASTE-PAPER BASKET

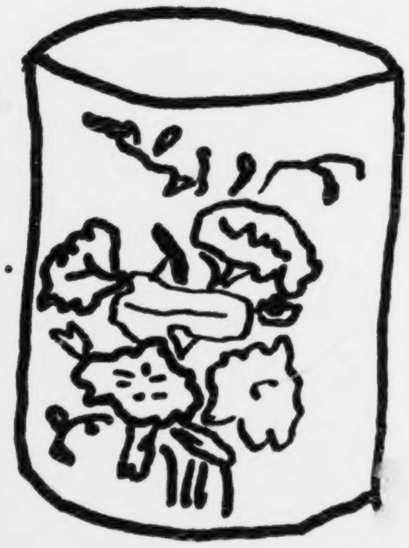
MATERIALS:

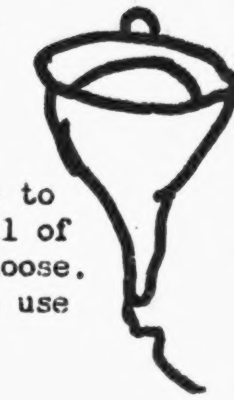
One five-gallon cardboard, ice-cream container; tempera paints or water colors; varnish; paint brush.

PROCEDURE:

Apply a design (this may be sketched free-hand or traced). If desired, paint the inside of the basket a solid color. When dry, apply two coats of varnish to the inside and outside of the basket.

Suggestions: Map designs are attractive on waste-paper baskets. Colorful pictures may be cut from magazine and pasted on the basket and the whole varnished. If desired, quaint figures may be drawn on the basket, the face, hands, arms and legs painted a flesh color, and for the dress cut bright colored scraps of material and paste them in place.





STRING HOLDER

A funnel string holder is an unusual and useful gift that you can make to give to your father on Father's Day. Any funnel large enough to hold a ball of string can be used. Enamel the funnel red, green, blue or any color you choose. Then add a decalcomania or a horse or dog or whatever you wish. Or you can use colored pictures from magazines.

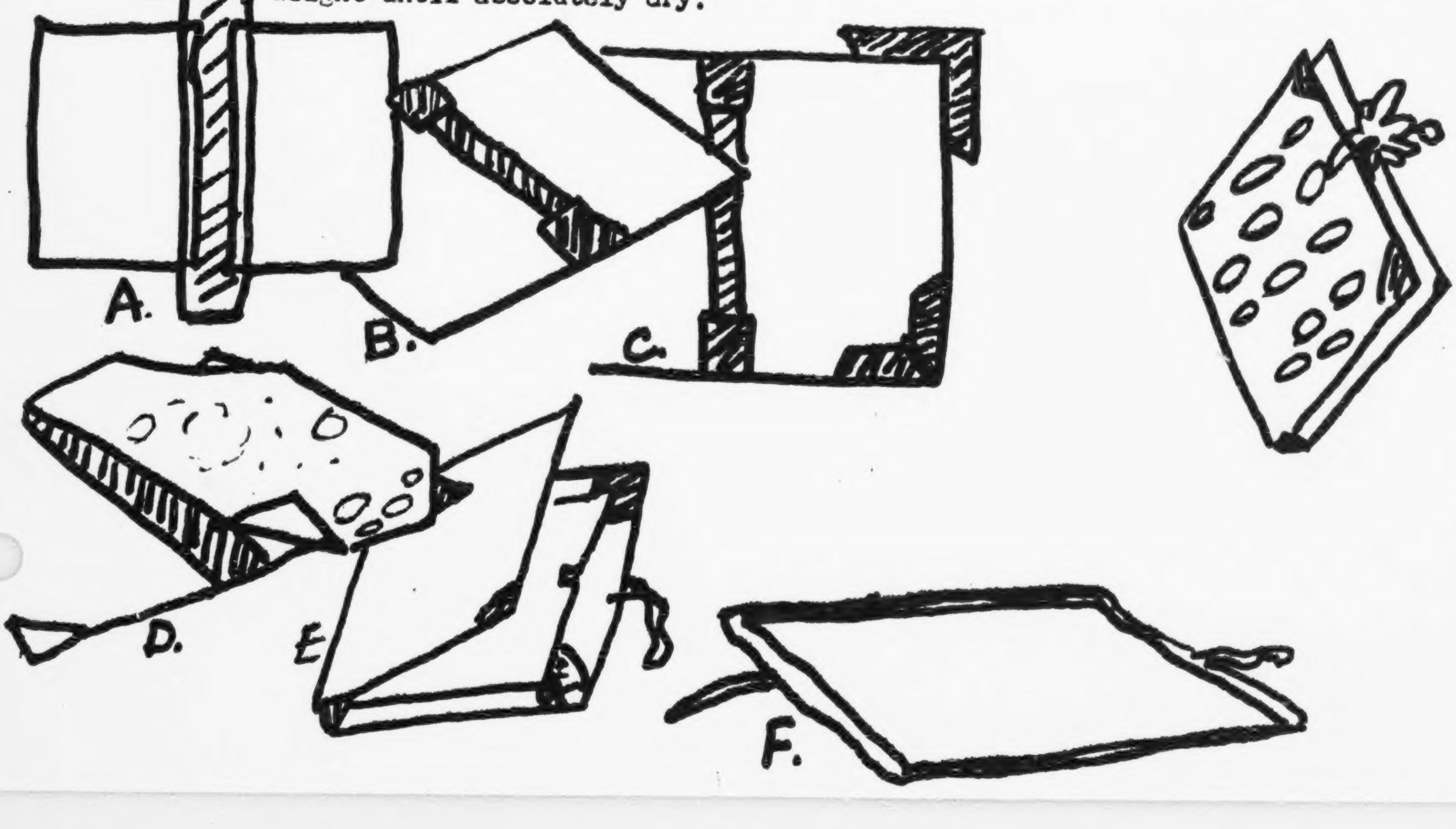
The end of the ball of string hangs down through the funnel.

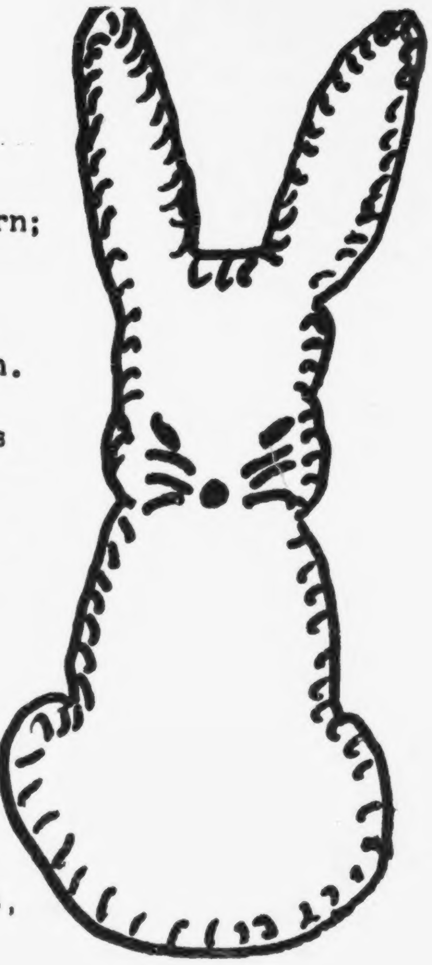
PORTFOLIO

One of the most useful things you can make out of cardboard is a portfolio.

MATERIALS: stiff cardboard, cotton cloth, wrapping paper, scissors, paste and two pieces of decorative paper--wall paper, gift wrapping paper, marbleized paper.

PROCEDURE: Cut a strip of cloth 4 inches wide, and 3 inches longer than the portfolio. Paste it to the cardboards as shown on the diagram, so that it extends one inch over each board. Turn the cardboards over and paste the ends of the cloth to the inside as in A and B. Paste a triangle of cloth to each corner so that the cloth folds over to the inside, as in C. Cut decorated paper one inch larger than the cardboard on all sides except the inside edge. Cut corners as shown in the diagram. Spread paste smoothly over the entire surface of the paper (wrong side) and paste to cardboards. This forms the outside of the portfolio. Now turn it over, fold over the operlapping edges, and paste to the inner side of the folio. Cut a slit in the center of the outer edge, about one inch in. Insert a piece of narrow ribbon or tape through the slit and paste to the inside of the portfolio (E). Cut a piece of wrapping paper or plain-colored paper one-quarter of an inch shorter than the entire portfolio on all sides. Cover with paste and smooth on carefully to the inside (F). To prevent warping, press under a heavy weight until absolutely dry.





OILCLOTH RABBIT

MATERIALS: colored oilcloth, 2 pieces, each piece 9" by 5"; yarn; 2 beads (optional); kapok or cotton.

PROCEDURE: Enlarge picture to twice its size and transfer the design of the rabbit to the wrong side of each piece of oilcloth.

2. Cut around the outline with scissors.

3. Using one piece of oilcloth for the front, sew in beads for the eyes, or contrasting colors of oilcloth cut in circles, may be used, and sewn in place.

4. Sew in other features with colored yarn, i.e., mouth, eyes, whiskers, etc. as shown in Fig. 57.

5. Clip the patterns together, right sides out, with paper clips. Punch holes with the paper punch around the figure, 1/2" in, 1/2" apart.

6. Wind the yarn twenty times over a piece of cardboard. The cardboard should be about 2" wide. Tie the loopings of yarn together, cutting the other ends, thus forming a tassel tail. Sew this tassel in position for the tail on the back piece of oilcloth.

7. Sew the back and front together using overcast stitches, leaving the bottom open.

8. Stuff the rabbit through this opening with kapok.

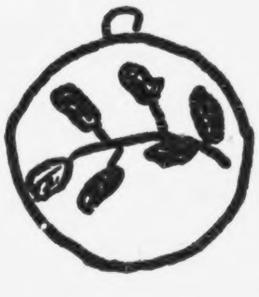
9. Close the opening with overcast stitches.

Suggestions: Other animal designs may be treated in the same way. These oilcloth animals are excellent for small children to play with as they can be so easily wiped off and kept clean. Oilcloth blocks are a good project. Cut material into squares (6 of any size). Sew sides together to form block. (Leave one side open for stuffing). Stuff and sew shut.

PLASTER OF PARIS PLAQUES

Cut out a colored picture from a magazine which will fit nicely into a smooth, unrimmed saucer.

Rub the saucer lightly with cold cream, then place a colored picture in the center of the dish, face downward. Show which is the top side of the picture by marking the edge of the saucer with crayon or pencil.



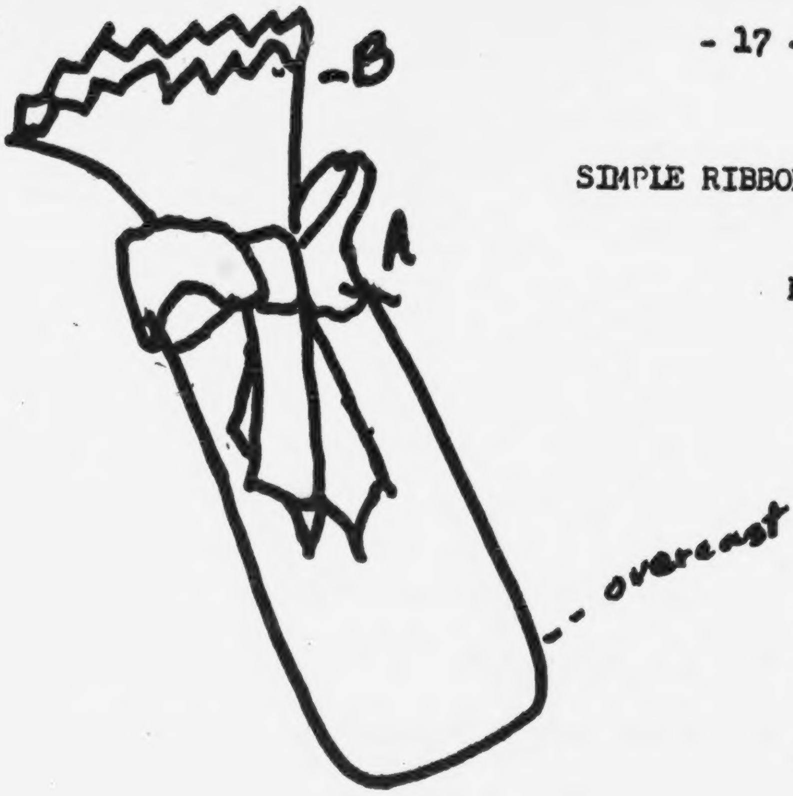
Pour a small amount of water in a pan. Into this, pour some plaster of Paris, letting the water absorb the paster of Paris thoroughly. Have it the thickness of heavy cream for the best results.

Pour the plaster of Paris and water mixture into the saucer, smoothing over the surface.

Press the hairpin or looped ribbon into the plaster while still soft, at the crayoned or penciled mark on the edge. Let stand until hard.

Remove the plaque from the saucer by tapping the saucer lightly.

Suggestions:. The plaster of Paris may be tinted by coloring the water with tempera paints before pouring in the plaster of Paris. A leaf, or a group of small leaves may be placed in the bottom of the saucer after it is cold-creamed and then the same procedure followed as above. When thoroughly dry, shellac. (A little child's hand, imprinted in the plaque, then bronzed, is a gift a mother will cherish.



SIMPLE RIBBON SACHETS

MATERIALS:

1. Ribbon--2" to 4" wide--ten inches long.
2. Ribbon--1/4" to 1 inch in width, about 4 inches long.
3. Cotton.
4. Sachet or scented talcum powder.
5. Needle and thread.
6. Pinking scissors.

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut the wider piece of ribbon about ten inches in length.
2. Fold this ribbon in half, and overcast the edges with matching thread for about 3 ½ inches.
3. Sprinkle sachet powder on cotton, roll cotton, and insert in ribbon.
4. Tie, at open end, with narrower contrasting ribbon at A.
5. Cut across B with pinking scissors.

PAPER SERVING DISH

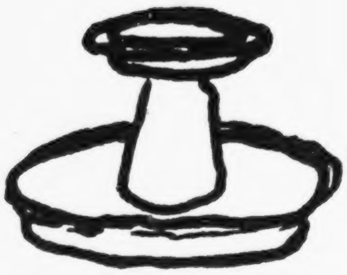


Diagram 1

MATERIALS:

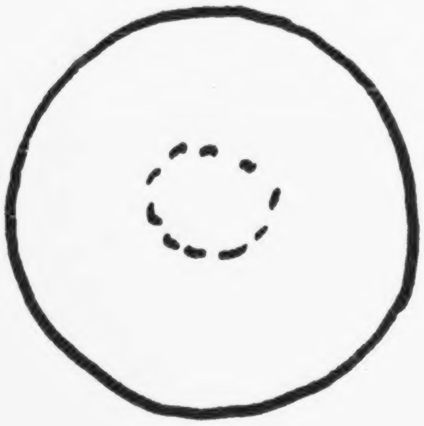
1. Paper plates--two sizes.
2. Paper cup, 3/4" in height.
3. Lace paper doilies--two sizes.
4. Scotch tape.
5. Optional--Calcimine or showcard colors.

PROCEDURE:

1. In the exact center of larger paper plate, cut out circle just large enough for paper cup to be inserted. Diagram 2.
2. Scotch tape the rim of cup to the plate.
3. Cut out center of larger lace doily and slip over cup. Push down to plate.
4. In the exact center of smaller paper plate, cut out circle just large enough to fit over base of paper cup. The base, here, is the bottom of the cup.
5. Cut center of small doily to insert over base of cup. Push down to plate.

OPTIONAL: The plates may be painted with calcimine or showcard colors before cutting.

Diagram 2



INTERESTING ACTIVITIES

WALL PAPER AND MAGAZINE CUT-OUTS--Cut from wall paper or seed catalogues, flowers, birds, fruit, butterflies, etc. Paste them carefully to the object to be decorated in the form of nosegays and garlands. Your cutouts may overlap, but be sure they are pasted smooth. After the paste is dry, brush on two coats of clear shellac, being sure the first coat is dry before you apply the second. The shellac will prevent the cut-outs from peeling off and will form a waterproof surface. This kind of decoration is fine for a waste paper basket or vanity box. Even old furniture will brighten up with an application of cut-outs.

Decorate a screen, a hat box, a scrapbook cover, or a tray, with your imagination. Gather together pictures of people, airplanes, animals, flowers, ships, shoes, sealing wax, cabbages, and roller skates--in fact anything that strikes your fancy. You will find them in magazines, seed catalogues, wall paper, circus programs, travel folders. Cut and paste--a camel riding an airplane, your favorite movie star coming out of a rose. You can make the impossible happen. Try making a frame around your bulletin board of all the things that interest you--sports, horses, dogs, pink gloves, and elephants.

SEWING CARDS++Simple sewing cards for very young children can be made with cardboard, gay prints, and shoe laces. Choose a simple, gaily-colored picture--a bird, an animal, a flower. Paste it to a piece of cardboard. Go over the outline of the picture with a dark-colored pencil. Mark off every three-quarters of an inch along this outline. Punch holes in these markings on the pencil line with an awl or any sharp-pointed tool. Any little child will delight in sewing in and out of the holes with a shoe lace.

PRINTING DESIGNS WITH POTATOES--Cut a potato in half. Draw the outline of a design on a small piece of paper. Cut it out and place it on the cut surface of the potato. Cut around the design with a pocket knife so it will be raised about half an inch above the rest of the potato, cutting out the inside parts of the design, also.

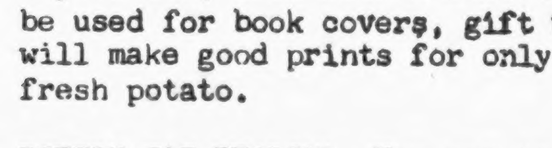
When the raised design is finished, brush it with ink or paint and press it evenly on a piece of paper. You can make rows of alternate designs by using 2 potatoes, each with a different design. Paper printed in this way can also be used for book covers, gift wrapping or to cover small boxes. A potato design will make good prints for only a day and then you must make a new design on a fresh potato.

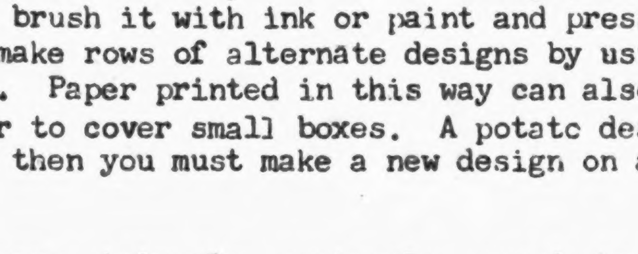
BOTTLE CAP DESIGNS--You can teach the square, triangle, rectangle, round, heart-shaped, oval by pasting the bottle caps on cardboard or construction paper. Paint. Children like to work with the caps. Lettering can be taught. Pictures children have made can be mounted on cardboard, covered with cellophane, then edged with bottle caps--makes an attractive frame.

CIRCLE FLOWERS--Choose 3 scraps of construction paper of colors that look well together. Draw a 2" circle on one; a 1 1/2" circle on the second, and a 1" circle on the third. Cut them out.

Paste one on top of another, with the smallest circle in the top center and the largest circle on the bottom. Paste them onto a sheet of construction paper. Draw a stem. Cut out leaves and paste them along the stem.

Make another flower. This time cut the edges of the largest circle and the middle circle in scallops as the picture shows. Cut the edges of the smallest circle into fringe, making slashes from the outside to within 1/2" of the center. Turn the fringe up to make the stamens.



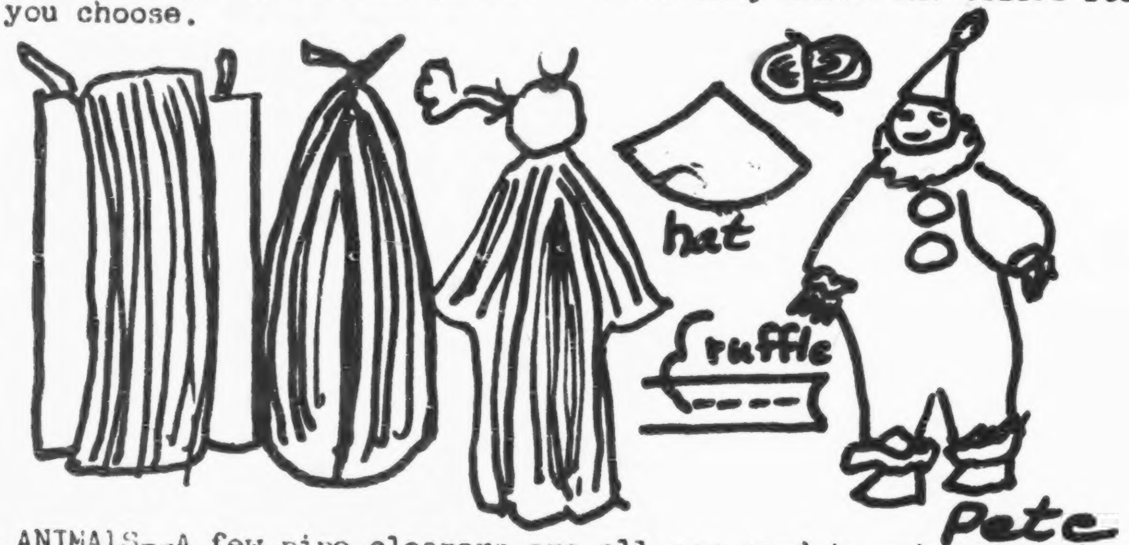


BUTTON PEOPLE--Use white or light colored buttons that have two holes in them. The holes are the eyes. Cut the bodies out of cardboard, using the shapes in the pictures or creating your own, and glue the button faces to them. Then dress the little figures by gluing pieces of different kinds of cloth to them. Cut the cloth to the right shape to make shirts, blouses, hats, capes, bows, etc. You can use felt, velvet, lace, taffeta and feathers to create all kinds of different costumes. The features of the faces are put on with water colors.

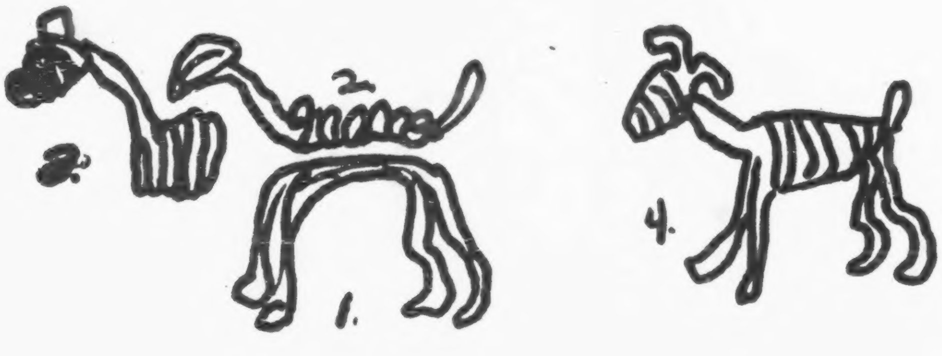
CLOTHESPIN PEOPLE--Clothespins are naturally shaped like a human figure, and all that is necessary is to give them faces of different kinds, and dress them, either by painting on the costumes or making skirts, blouses or dresses out of paper or scraps of cloth. Hats are cut from stiff paper or cloth and glued on. If the figure needs arms, twist a piece of pipe cleaner around the top of the body. You can make hair for the girls by gluing woolen yarn or embroidery floss to the heads. The figures can be made to stand upright by gluing them to pieces of cardboard.

PAPER RAFFIA OR YARN PEOPLE--Wrap strands of crepe-paper raffia or yarn around a piece of cardboard until it is nice and thick. Then fasten the strands at one end with a piece of wire. Cut the strands at the opposite end. The head, body, arms and legs are made from this one bunch of strands. To make the head, place a ball of paper between the strands and tie with a piece of string or wire. Separate the strands for arms and legs. Cut the arms the proper length. Braid or simply tie the ends.

Pete the clown has arms and legs, the ends of which are tied, a colored paper hat, paper raffia pompons, and crepe-paper ruffles. His eyes and mouth are bits of colored paper pasted in place. Use as many different colors for the body as you choose.



PIPE-CLEANER ANIMALS--A few pipe-cleaners are all you need to make a cunning fuzzy little animal. Follow the diagram to make a little dog. With this as a guide you can create animals of your own.



BABY STOCKING DOLL

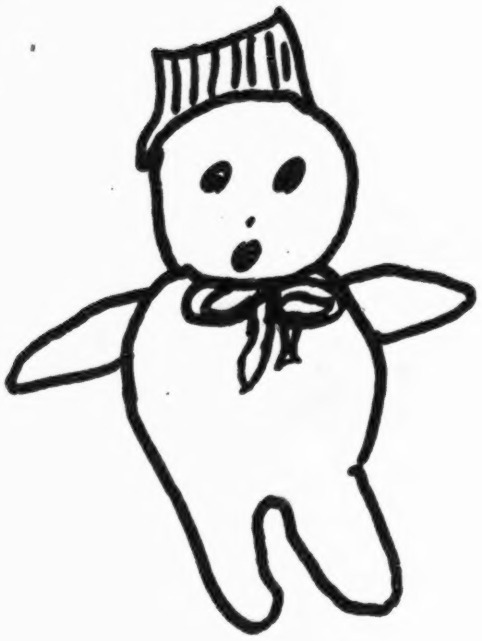


Diagram 1

MATERIAL:

1. One pair of black, brown or white men's mercurized or cotton socks. Size 10 to 11, long length. Makes two dolls.
2. Kapok or cotton.
3. Embroidery floss-blue, red and black.
4. Ribbon, 1/4" or 1/2" width.

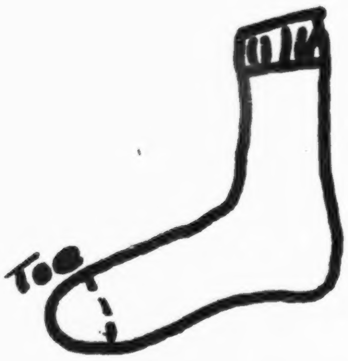


Diagram 2

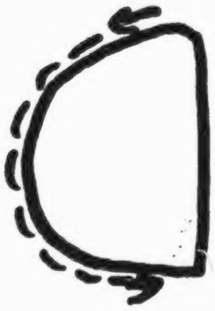


Diagram 3

1. Cut off toe of sock as indicated in diagram 2. The toe of the sock will be used for the arms of the doll. Cut the toe as indicated in diagram 3. There will be two pieces.
2. **Fold one of the pieces, so that the right sides of the material are together. Stitch with machine and stuff with kapok or cotton. Repeat from** for second arm.
3. Open the sock so that it will be in position as in diagram 4. (The instep and sole of sock are together.)

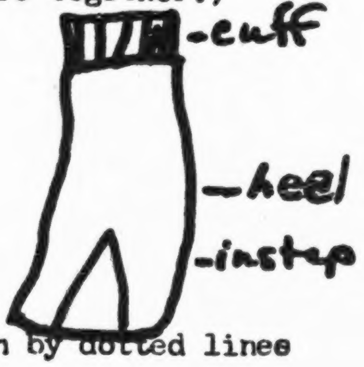


Diagram 4

4. Cut a V-shaped wedge of material from lower portion as shown by dotted lines in diagram 4.
5. Turn sock inside out and sew legs as shown in diagram 4.
6. Turn to right side of sock and stuff the kapok.
7. Sew stuffed arms on doll in correct position on body.

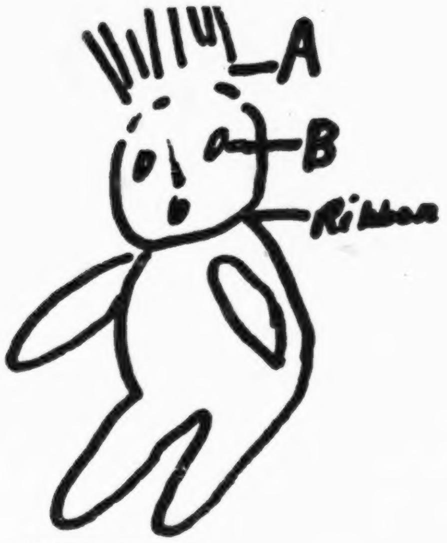


Diagram 5

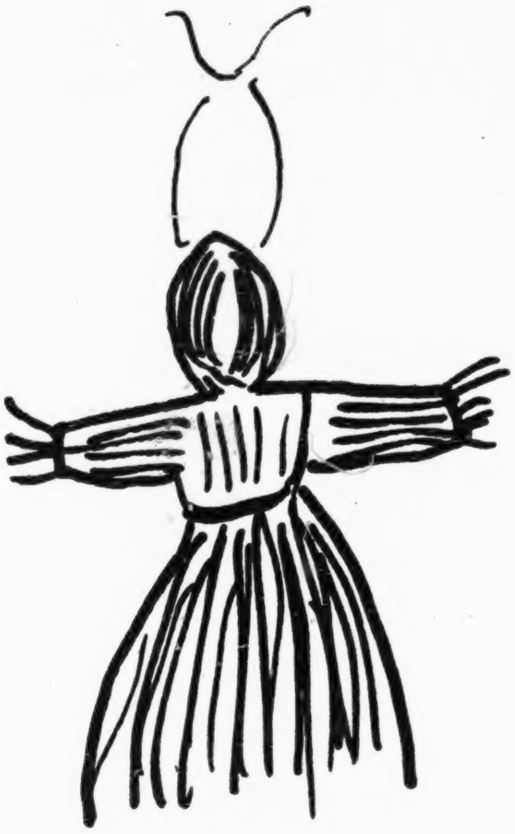
8. Tie a ribbon, rather tightly, at the approximate place the neck should be on the doll. Tie a large bow under the chin.

9. Sew and gather at base of cuff of the sock (at A, diagram 5), which will close the head of the doll.

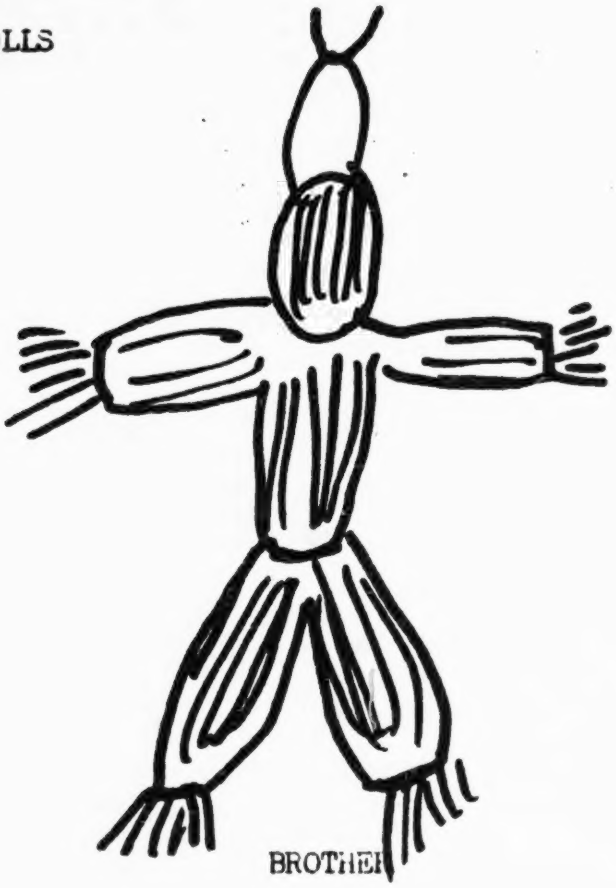
10. Fold the cuff of sock so that it looks like a little stocking cap.

11. Embroider blue eyes, a small black nose and a red mouth as shown in B of diagram 5.

YARN DOLLS



SISTER



BROTHER

MATERIALS:

1. Yarn.

2. Cardboard squares, 4" x 4" and 3" x 3".

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut one piece of cardboard about 4" x 4". Wind yarn around this square about 15 or 20 times.

2.

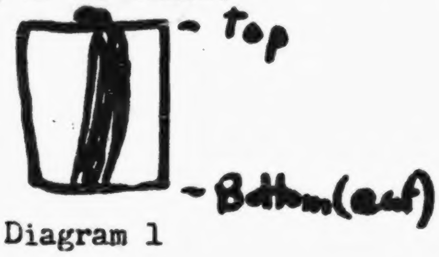
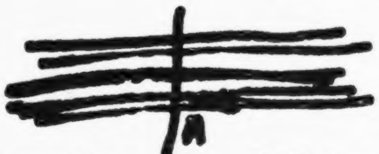


Diagram 1

Cut yarn at the bottom only--which will result in 15-20 lengths of yarn.

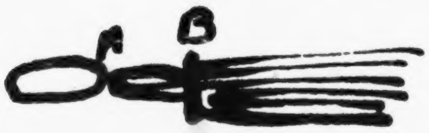
3. Tie a piece of contrasting yarn at A in diagram 2.

Diagram 2



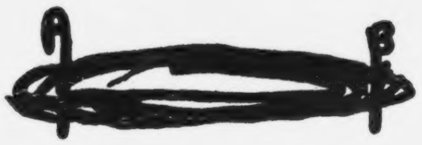
4. Fold yarn in half, and tie another piece of contrasting yarn at B in Diagram 3.

Diagram 3.



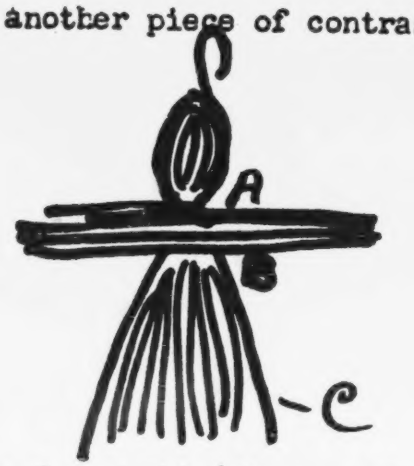
5. Cut a second piece of cardboard 3" x 3". Wind yarn around this square about 15 times. DO NOT CUT these strands of yarn. Slip from square. Tie a piece of contrasting yarn at A and B as in Diagram 4, about ½" from the ends. These are the arms.

Diagram 4



6. Insert yarn arms at A and tie another piece of contrasting yarn at B as in diagram 5.

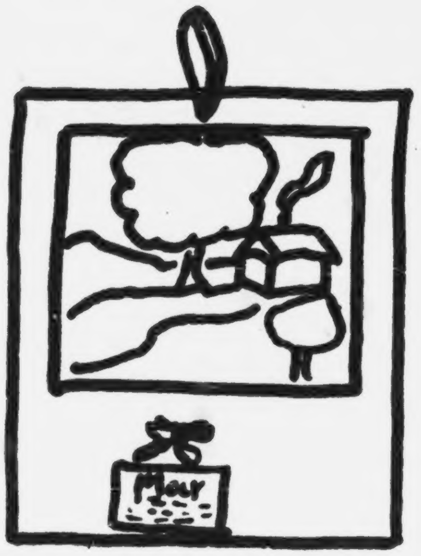
Diagram 5



7. If brother doll is made, divide C in half (diagram 5) and tie contrasting yarn about ½" from end.

8. A face may be embroidered on doll's face with contrasting yarns.

CALENDARS



MATERIALS:

1. Old Christmas cards or any other suitable source of good small colored pictures.
2. 1/4" ribbon
3. Heavy colored construction paper or other heavy colored paper.
4. Small 1-1/2" calendars.
5. Stapler or glue.
6. Paper punch.

PROCEDURE:

1. Remove usable portion of Christmas cards and trim to desired size.

2. Cut construction paper to proportion of picture leaving any desired margin from 1/4" to 1" around the sides of the top of the picture.

3. Allow between 3 and 5 inches below the picture so that there will be sufficient space for the calendar.

4. A small space between the calendar and the picture for a small bow (about 3" when tied) should be allowed.

5. A hole is punched at the top to permit a piece of string or ribbon to be tied for hanging the finished calendar.

6. The picture, calendar, and the ribbon may either be glued or stapled to the back.

7. Glue or staple top edge of picture to the back.

8. Staple or glue the calendar and ribbon to the back, also.

MOTHER GOOSE HANDICRAFT

Children love Mother Goose stories. They can make the characters into stand-up toys to play with. Tools--two hands, crayons, paste, and scissors. Here is a sample.

DING, DONG, BELL

Ding, dong, bell, Pussy's in the well.
Who put her in? Little Johnny Green.
Who took her out? Big Tom Stout.

What a naughty boy was that,
Who tried to drown ppor pussy cat,
Who never did him any harm,
But caught the mice in his father's barn.

This is a real well--it holds water. The well is very easy to make, and from waste materials. Pussy hangs onto the well's edge with all her might. She clings by her two little bent paper paws.

Yet if Pussy should fall in, she will suffer no real damage. This is because we color her paper body on both sides with crayon. The crayon makes the paper entirely waterproof.

The well is an ice cream carton. It's stony-looking outside, is made with crayon lines and coloring. The posts are twigs (or pencils, skewer sticks, even soda straws).

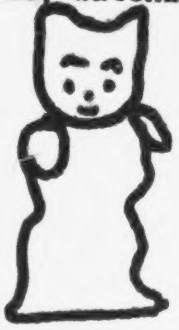
The roof is a 4 1/2 inch strip cut from one folded edge of a used manila envelope. After a bit of red coloring was rubbed over the roof paper, a few lines were added to indicate the shingles. Next, push the roof down carefully over the two posts.

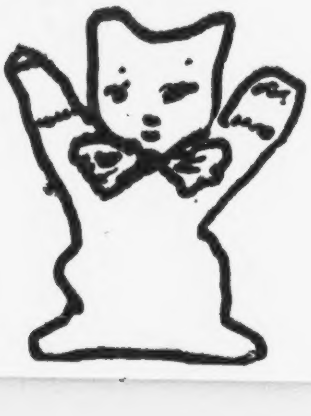
The upper picture of poor Pussy shows how she looks before being popped over the edge of the well. Her pattern is shown below it, with paws still up in the air, waiting to be bent.

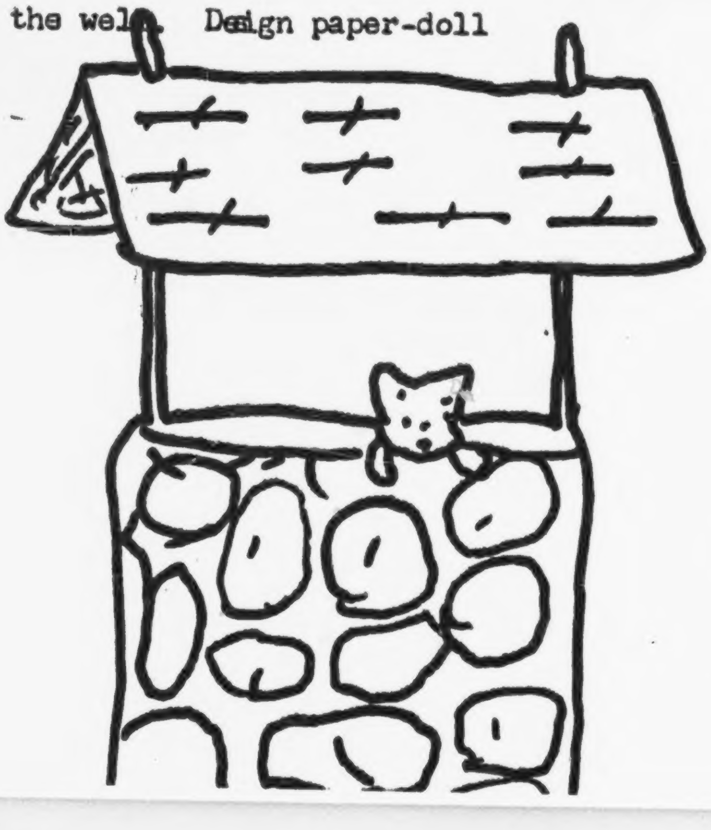
You might add an old oaken bucket for the well, made from a cork and a bit of wire or thread. Draw lines on the cork so it looks like a wooden pail. The bail wire can be part of an invisible hairpin or any other easily-bent wire. Bend its ends and push them into the cork. Tie on the string rope. Tie the other end of the rope to one of the well posts.

You could put a crisp green paper lawn under the wel. Design paper-doll children to stand around the well, watching.

Mother Goose Handicraft
by
Nina R. Jordan







LITTLE MISS MUFFET

Little Miss Muffet
Sat on a tuffet,
Eating her curds and whey;
Along came a spider,
And sat down beside her
And frightened Miss Muffet away.

This is a homemade puppet show. When the spider comes down on his thread, Little Miss Muffet scoots up to the very ceiling on her thread. When the spider backs up into his corner, down comes Miss Muffet to sit on her tuffet again.

Make a paper doll about the size of the picture. Color it. Tie a thread to her head. Bend her body so she can sit down. Bend her arms to hold her bowl.

Draw and cut out a paper bowl. Paste it to one hand, or if you want it to fall every time she jumps, set the bowl in her arms.

The tuffet for Miss Muffet to sit on could be a pasted-in shelf of paper or folded cardboard. She can sit on a small block or a spool or a penny matchbox.

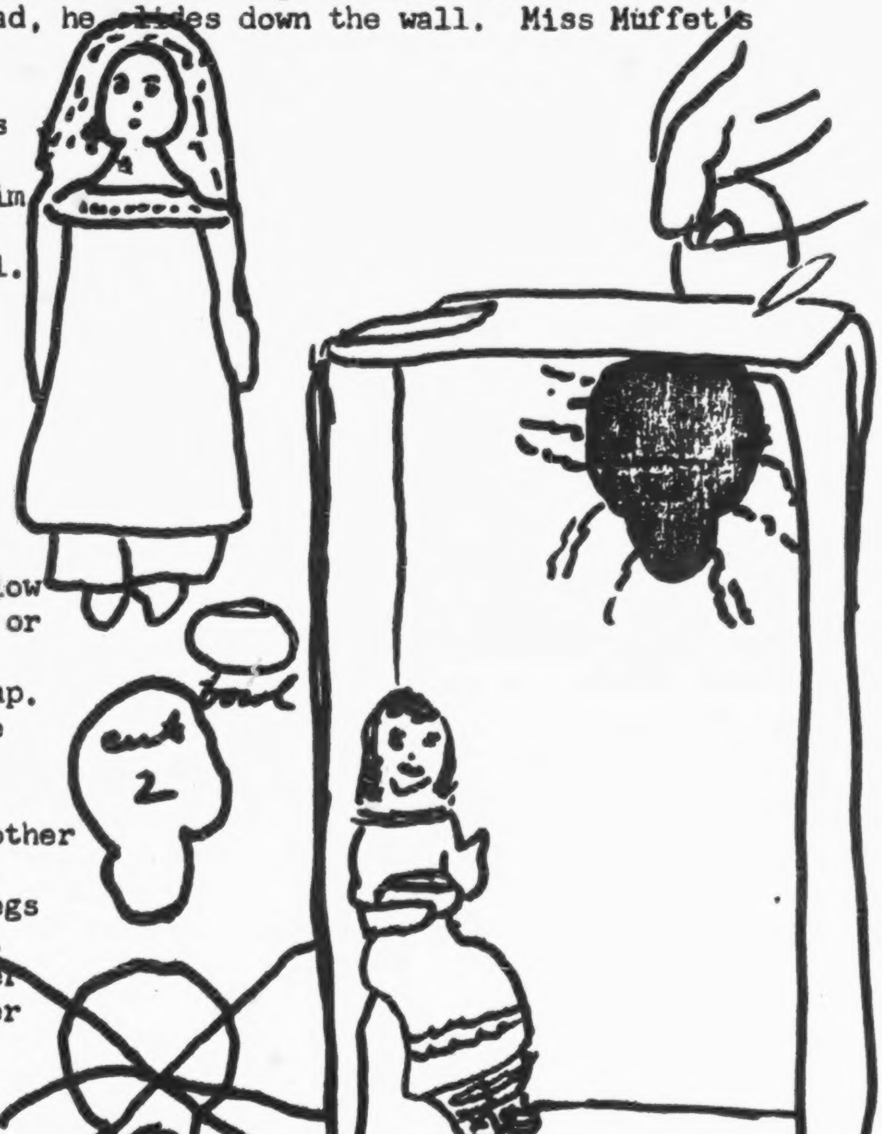
These are one-string puppets. Any one-string puppet is likely to twist around on its thread unless we do something about it. Poke holes for threads at the very edges of the box. The spider thread comes out at the edge of the back wall. Then, when you let the spider down on his thread, he slides down the wall. Miss Muffet's thread is also at the edge.

Our spider is made of 2 paper bodies cut alike. Paste threads on top of one body, and cover them with the other. Trim off the legs to even lengths. Tie the spider's long spinning thread to his tail. This long thread is our puppet string. Tie it to a matchstick handle.

Between acts, let the spider's control stick hang down behind the theater. Its weight will hold the spider up near the ceiling where he belongs.

Color your spider as you wish. Yellow underneath and coal black on top is good or all yellow, all black, green, speckled, striped--or any coloring you can think up. Maybe you would like to draw a funny face on the spider.

The spider's legs could be made of other things besides threads; paper strips or string, for instance. But rubber-band legs on a spider are much the funniest of all. Save up a few broken rubber bands--slender ones. Then your spider's legs will shiver and shake and act very much alive.



KNITTING AND WEAVING

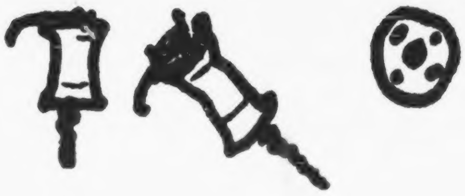
SPOOL KNITTING

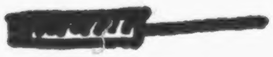
Objectives:

1. Spool knitting is a good project for the mentally handicapped child which can be easily done in the classroom.
2. No elaborate equipment is needed other than an easily made spool, needle, and yarn.
3. Knitting helps develop better motor co-ordination, ability to follow directions, routine work habits, and color appreciation.

Uses: mats, rugs, jump ropes, etc.

MATERIALS:





1. Regular round thread spool with 4 nails driven into one flat side to make a square - the knitting will come out as a round cord.

2. Needle - A large darning needle may be used. A substitute can be made from an old coat hanger by cutting 4" lengths and filing point on one where poor motor coordination is shown. This may be made by making a handle out of 1/4" dowling and inserting the needle in the wood. Short knitting needles may also be used.

3. Yarn - Carpet warp or 3 ply wool

PROCEDURE:

1. Put end of yarn through spool.

2. Wind yarn once around each nail going in a clockwise motion. (Note) Left handers go counter clockwise.

3. Second round- Wind yarn around all nails still going in same direction as the first round.

4. P[illegible] lower loop over upper thread and over nail.

5. Continue on 2, 3, and 4.

6. As each circuit is completed pull lightly on projecting cord and eventually the constructed cord.

7. When desired length is reached remove from nails and bind off the open loops. (tie)

SCARF LOOM

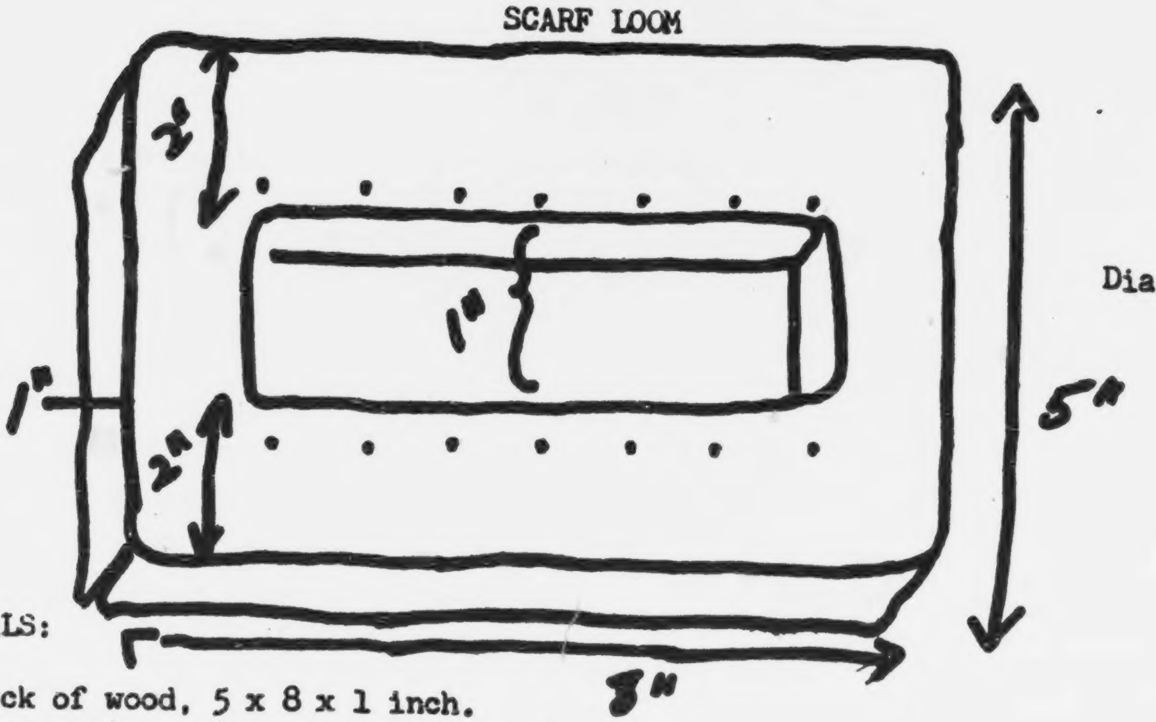


Diagram 1

MATERIALS:

1. Block of wood, 5 x 8 x 1 inch.
2. Saws--coping, ripsaw, crosscut saw.
3. Brads, #16.
4. Hammer.
5. Woodrasp--to smooth edges.
6. Sandpaper.
7. Shellac and brush.

PROCEDURE FOR LOOM:

1. Measure block of wood and cut to measurements of diagram 1.

2. Using a coping saw, cut out a section in the center of the block, one inch wide and six inches long--as shown in diagram 1.

3. Use woodrasp to smooth inside edges.

4. Sand entire block.

5. Shellac entire loom.

6. Pound in #16 brads--the distance between brads is determined by size of stitch that is desired. (A distance of 1/2" or 3/4" is usually used.) The total number of brads used does not matter so long as the two sides have equal numbers.

PROCEDURE FOR WEAVING:

MATERIALS:

1. Loom

2. Yarn--wool.

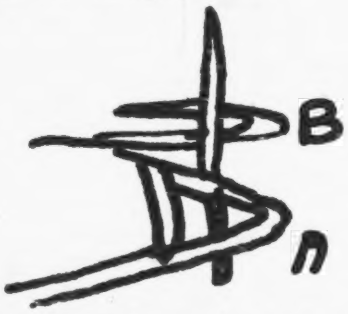
3. Nail or needle.

PROCEDURE:

1. Pattern is set up with two threads around each nail. (Similar here to spool knitting.)

2. To knit, take the bottom thread up over the thread above it and drop the loop on the other side of the nail, as shown in diagram 2.

Diagram 2



3. Repeat this step at each nail.

4. Then, set up the pattern again with one thread, and knit off.

5. These two operations are repeated until the article or scarf is completed.

6. There should be only one thread left over each nail.

7. To remove scarf from loom:

   a. Begin at extreme right, pick up the stitch on one nail and drop it over the corresponding nail on the opposite rail. Repeat for each pair of nails.

   b. Then, take up the lower thread and lift it over the upper one and the nail as in knitting.

   c. Repeat for each pair of nails.

   d. Again, beginning at right end, take the loop off the first nail and drop over the second, knit off one thread. Take this remaining loop off this nail and drop it over the third nail and knit off one thread.

   e. Continue until the work is off the loom.

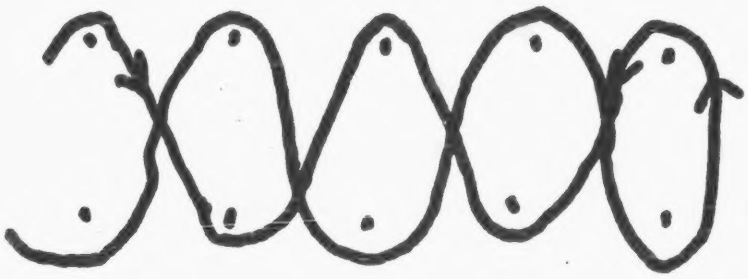
   f. Fasten last stitch as in regular needle knitting.

KNITTING STITCHES FOR SCARF LOOM

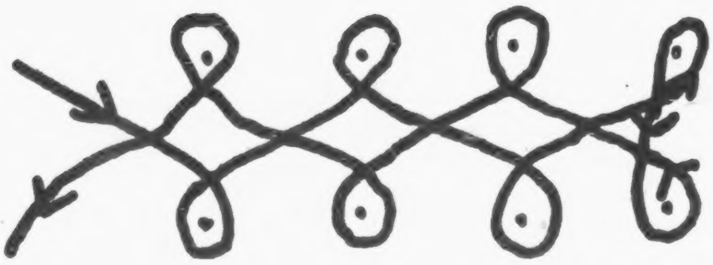
The loom may be threaded in different ways, each method of threading produces a different stitch.

The following three ways of threading the scarf loom result in attractive knitted pieces.

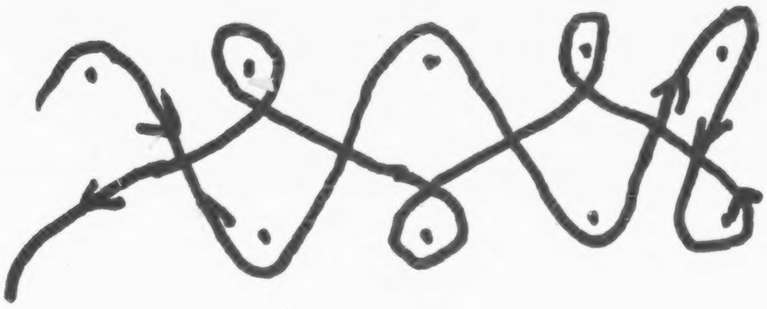
1.



2.



3.



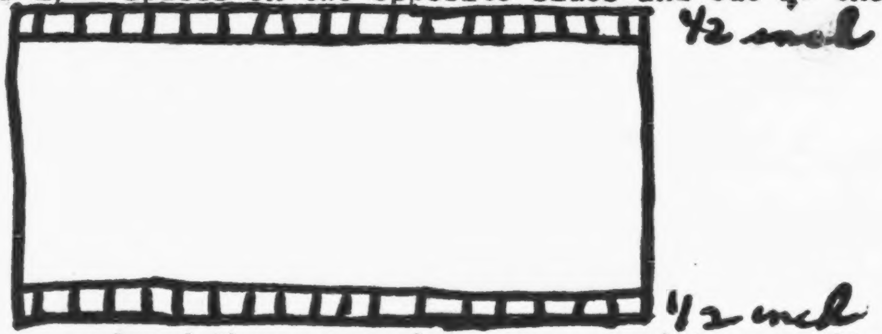
CARD WEAVING

MATERIALS:

1. 1 piece of stiff card board. The size of the card will govern the size of the finished mat.
2. Warp - May be store twine, carpet warp or even coarser material if desired.
3. Woof - The material that is used to weave back and forth over and under the warp.

PROCEDURE

1. Loom - Cut piece of cardboard the size of the desired article plus 1/2" margin all around.
    - A. Measure off 1/2" spaces on two opposite sides and cut at these points 1/2" deep.

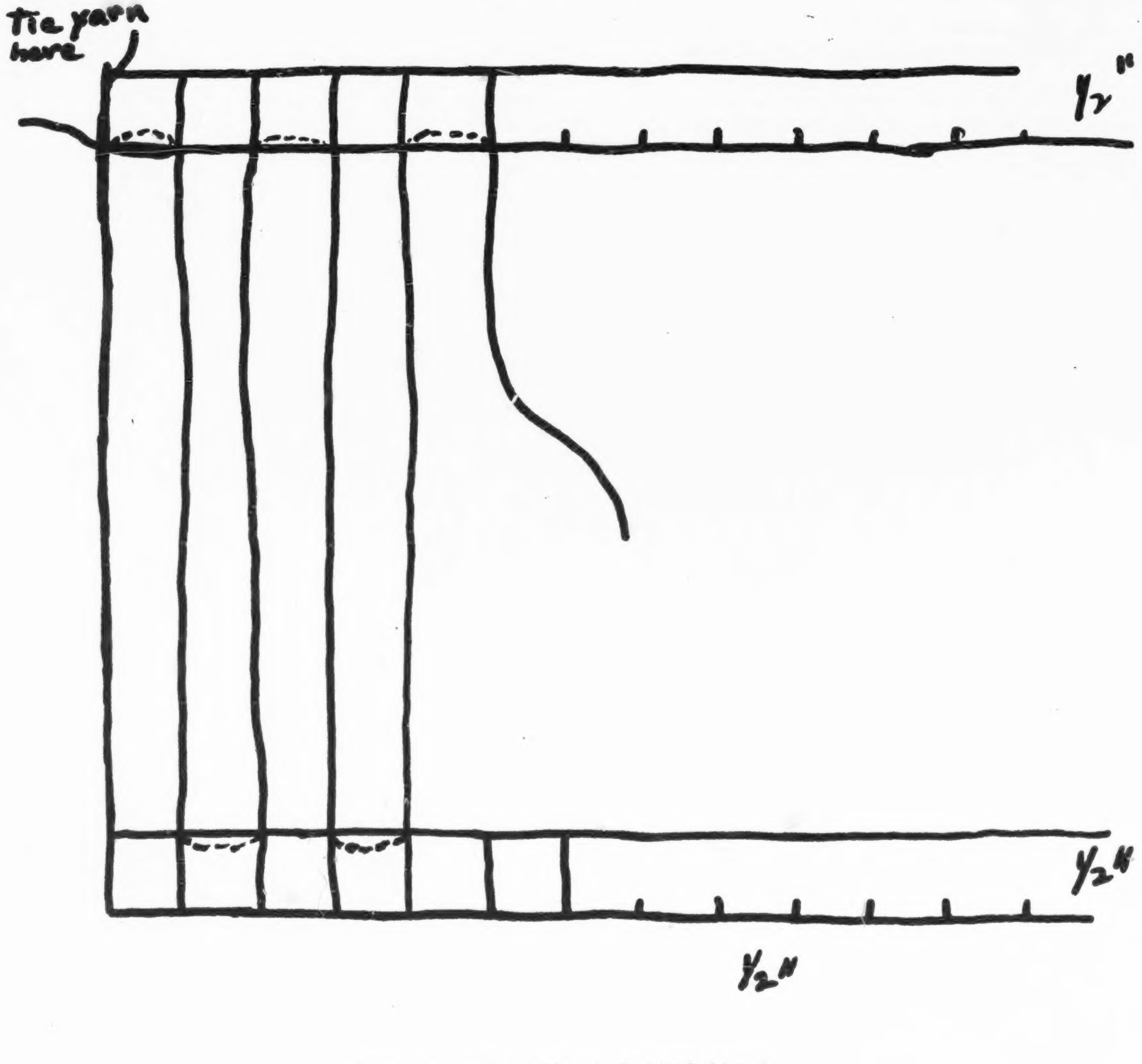


2. Warp - Tie warp on end and then proceed to cross card to opposite side.
    - A. Go down through first slot and bring up through second slot on same side.
    - B. Pass warp across card board down through second slot and up through third slot - continue until all slots have been filled.
    - C. Tie at the end.

3. Woof -
    - A. Cut strands desired length, approximately 4 inches longer than card; this will allow 2 inches for each side.
    - B. Weave by passing strand under one strand and over next, etc.
    - c. On second strand of woof go over first and under second, etc.
    - D. On each succeeding strand alternate the procedure of over and under.
    - E. Push woof close together by using fingers in a comb like fashion.

When loom is filled remove warp loops from loom with a crotchet hook or bend cardboard ends down and slide loops from card.

CARD WEAVING LOOM


Tie yarn here
1/2"
1/2"
1/2"

Warp is under tab at dotted lines.

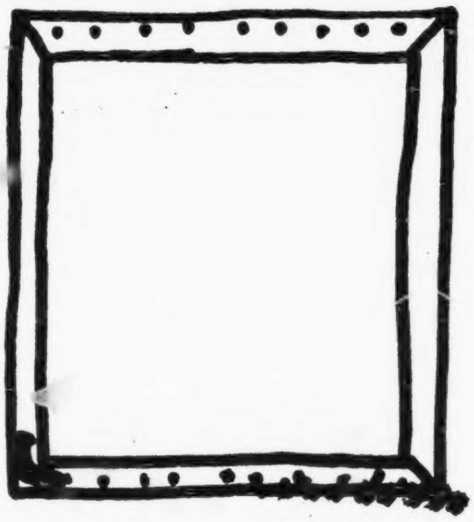
(Con't.)

3. The actual weaving is a simple over-one and under-one procedure as indicated in cardboard loom weaving.

4. After every second or third piece that has been woven, it is wise to push the woof back against the partly finished rug. (If it is properly packed in this way, the warp threads are scarcely visible.)

5. The completed rug is removed from the loom by slipping the warp up over the heads of the nails.

6. The loose string at each end of the mat is secured into place by sewing and weaving back into the woof.



WOVEN RUG OR MAT

LOOM CONSTRUCTION:

MATERIALS:

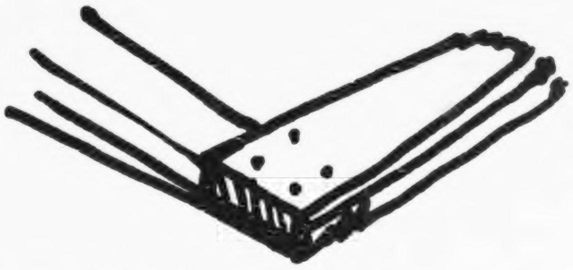
1. Lath nails.
2. Laths--mitered corners for side and end laths.
3. Four angle braces (for underside).

Diagram 1

PROCEDURE:

1. Construct loom as shown in diagram 1. If angle braces are not desired, the corners may be joined as in diagram 2, below.

Diagram 2
Method of joining laths
at corners

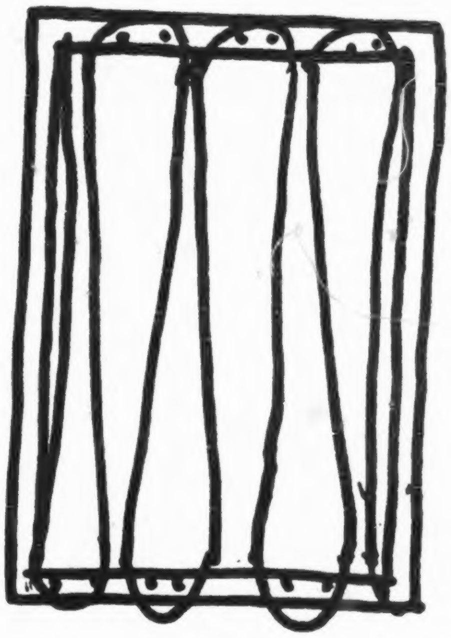


2. Use an uneven number of lath nails for each side. The space between each nail may be from 1/4" to 3/4" apart.
3. The loom may be made as large or as small as desired.

THE WEAVING OF MAT

MATERIALS:

1. Store string or standard warp for threading of loom.
2. Cotton roving, cotton strips, or yarn.



PROCEDURE:

1. Thread the warp as shown in diagram 3.
2. If cotton roving is used, cut pieces the width of the warp plus several inches, allowing for a fringe.

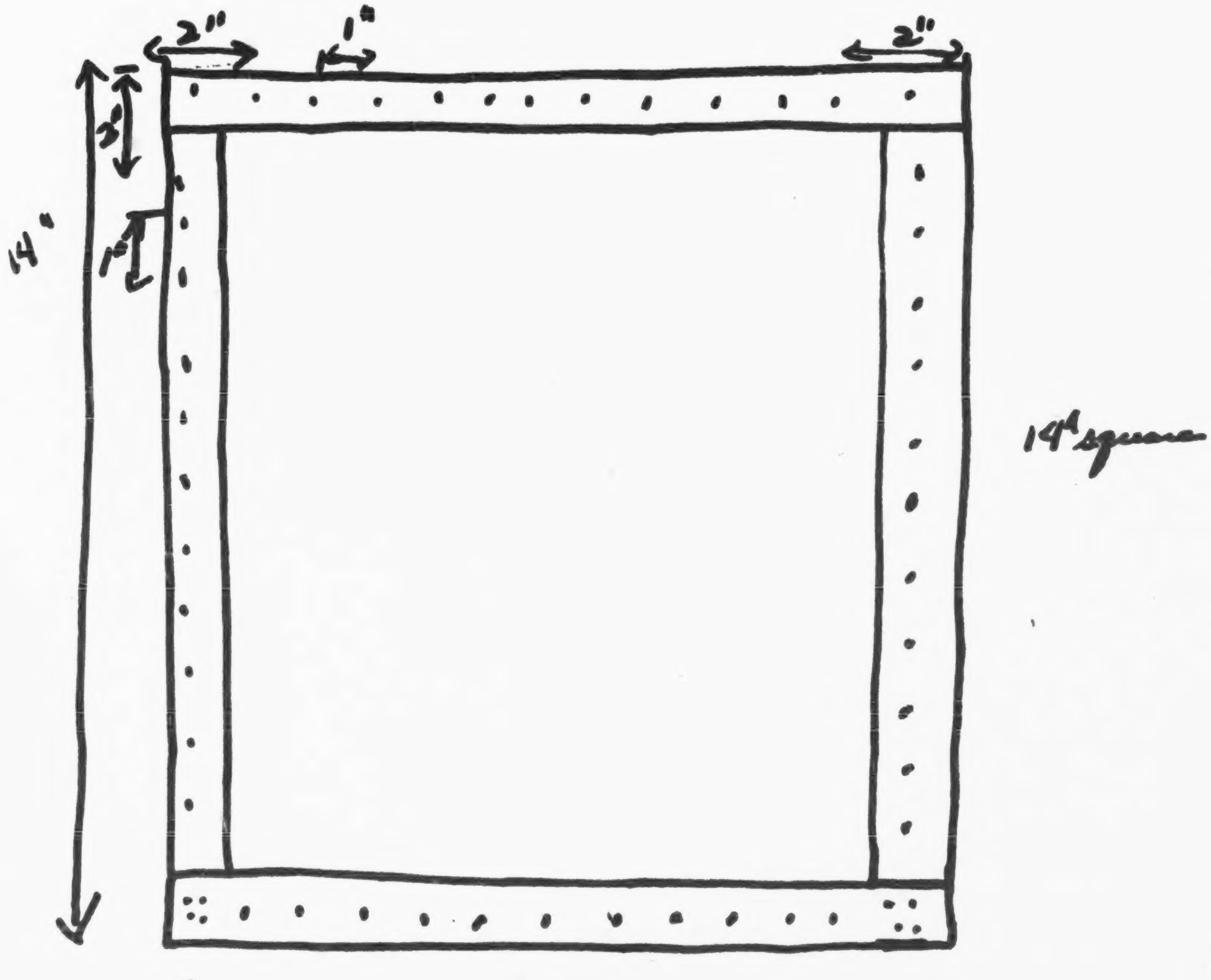
WAFFLE MAT LOOM

MATERIALS:

1. Four strips of wood, 14 inches long.
2. Brads.

PROCEDURE:

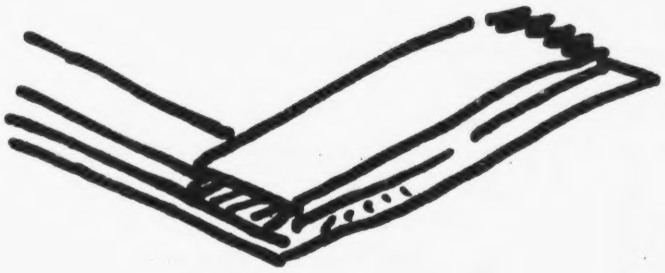
1. Construct loom as shown below.
2. Use an uneven number of brads, one inch or ½" apart.


2"
1"
2"
3"
1"
14"
14" square
14"

(Con't.)

Diagram 2

Method of
Joining boards
at corners.



WEAVING THE WAFFLE MAT

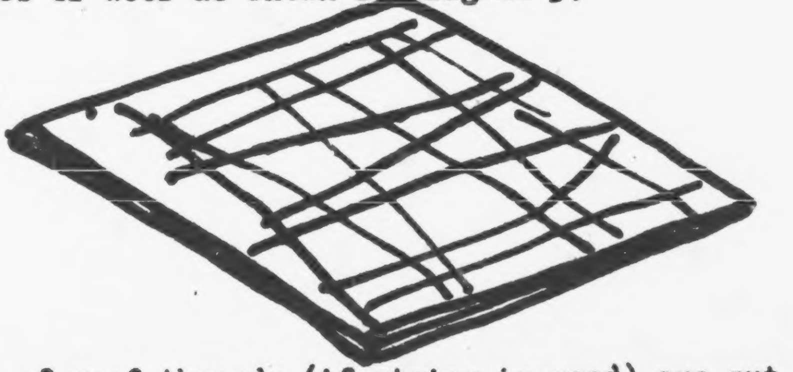
MATERIALS:

1. Raffia, twine, yarn or string (carpet warp).
2. Large darning needle.

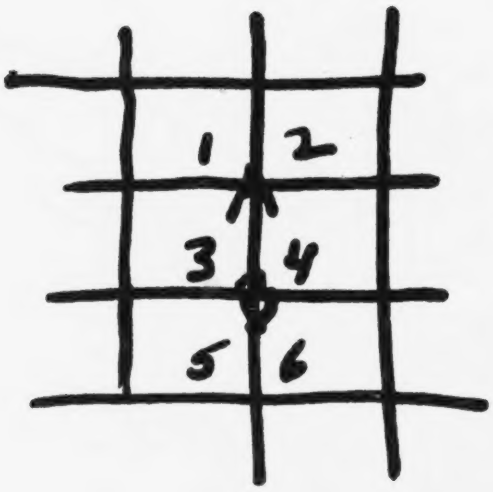
PROCEDURE:

1. The woof is strung on the loom first and is tied with the warp thread. (Warp and woof usually is same material, however.)
2. The general method is to string the loom alternately lengthwise and crosswise, forming hollow squares of woof as shown in diagram 3.

Diagram 3



3. About 8 to 15 layers of woof threads (if string is used) are put on the loom before any tying is done. (One or more colors may be used to give a design.)
4. A single or double knot is used to tie the woof along both diagonals in the corners of the square.
5. To tie the knot:
    a. Thread a large needle with string and tie to a nail at the corner of the loom and pull thread down to the first square.
    b. Note Diagram 4--
    Push needle through square #1, at A. and come up through square # 4--pull needle through loop.



(Con't.)

c. Then push needle down square #2, Up through square #3--pull needle through loop and tighten.

d. Pull thread to B in diagram 4--push needle down 3, up through 6, pull through loop and tighten.

e. Push needle down through 4, come up through 5, pull through loop and tighten.

Diagram 4

6. Continue tying as in five a-e, until all squares are tied.

7. Direction taken while tying.

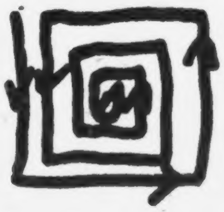
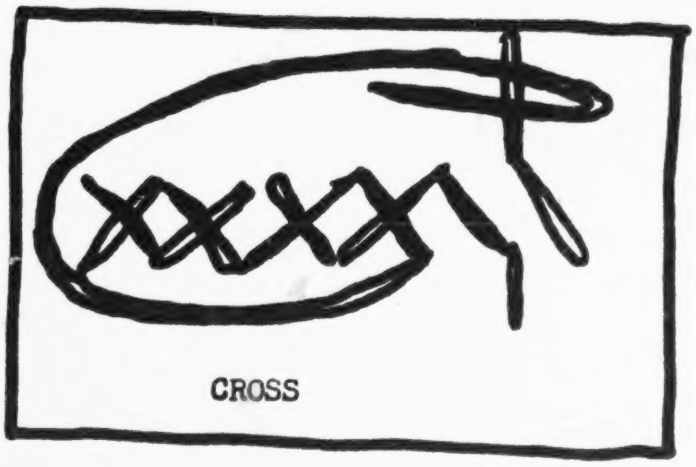


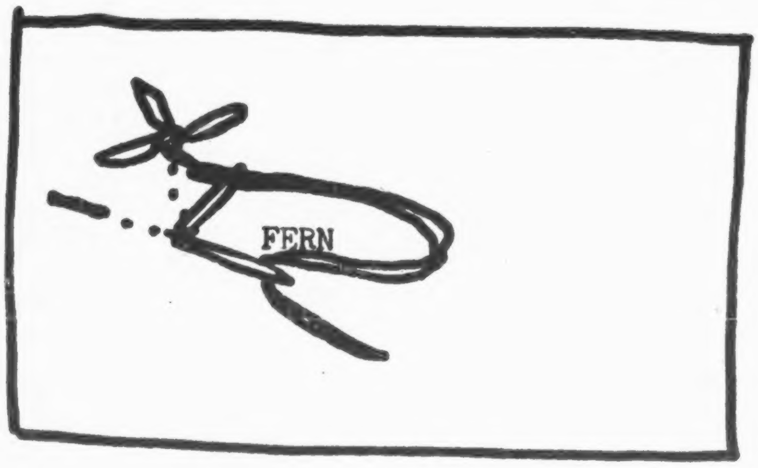
Diagram 5

8. Where the woof loops over the nails, it is cut with a scissors to form a fringe on the mat.

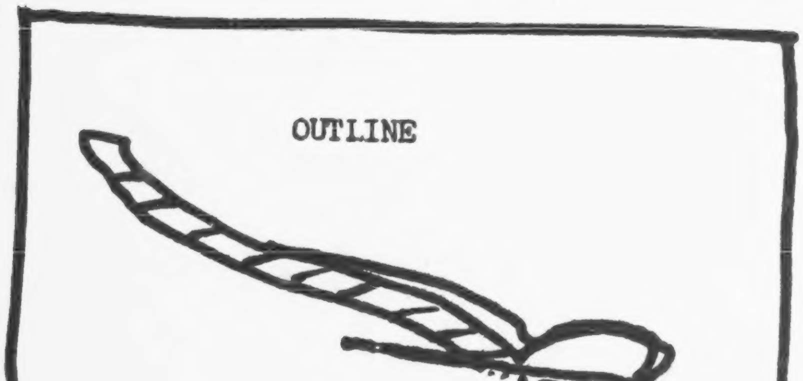
EMBROIDERY STITCHES



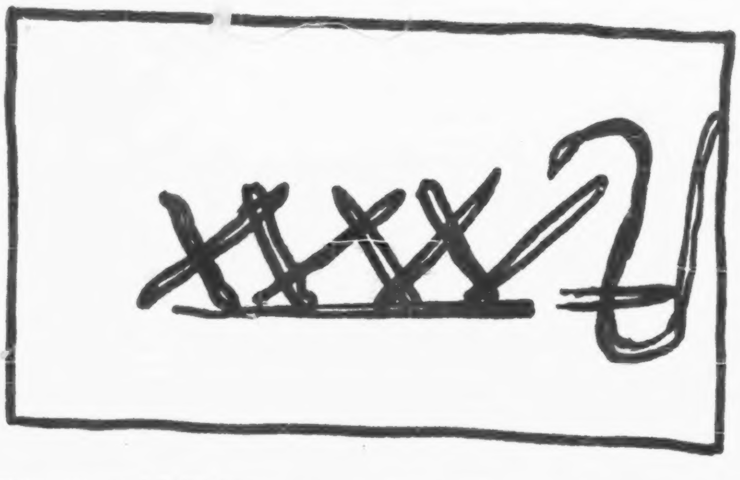
CROSS

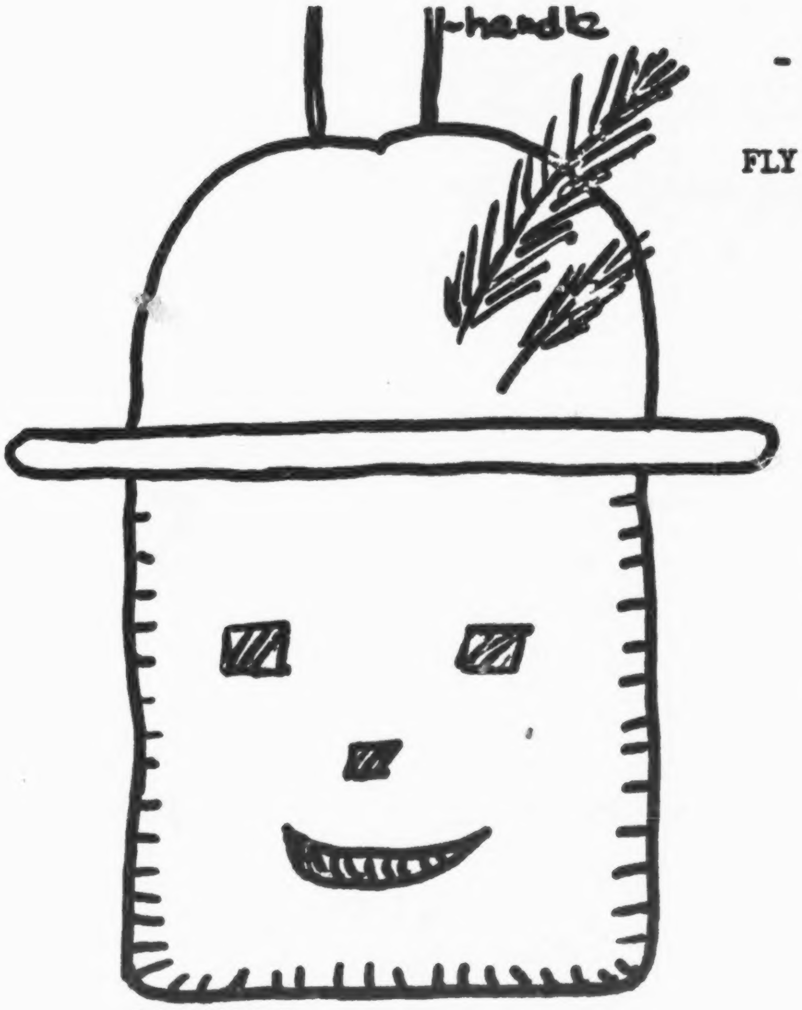


FERN



OUTLINE





FLY SWATTER

MATERIALS:

1. Wire fly swatter.
2. Wool or yarn.
3. Felt or leather (from old gloves).
4. Tapestry needle.
5. Small feathers.
6. Glue and brush.

PROCEDURE

1. Purchase a wire fly swatter.
2. Outline or embroider the lower square portion of the fly swatter with yarn or wool. Use a buttonhole stitch.
3. Embroider blue eyes, black nose and red mouth on swatter as shown in diagram.
4. Cut out a triangle of felt or leather to cover upper portion of swatter as shown in diagram. Glue or sew to swatter.
5. Cut a straight piece of felt or leather to cover upper portion of swatter as shown in diagram. Glue or sew to swatter.
6. Insert one or two small feathers into crown of hat.

HANDY PATTERNS

FIVE-POINTED STAR

You can make a perfect 5 pointed star with one snip of a pair of scissors. Take a piece of paper twice as long as it is wide--for example, 10 inches long by 5 inches wide. Fold it upward along the center line to make Fig. 1. Fold the corner A over, as in Fig. 2. Fold B over along the dotted line CD to make Fig. 3. Fold corner E over from right to left to Make Fig. 4. Then cut along the straight line FG. Open out the small cut-off piece and you will have your star.

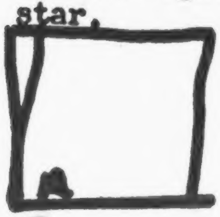


Fig.1

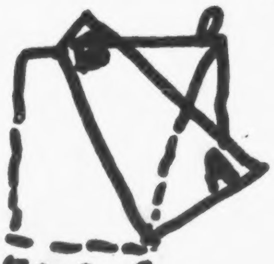


Fig.2

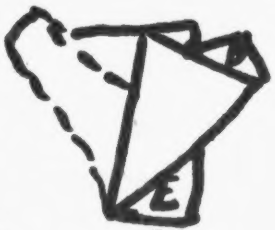


Fig3

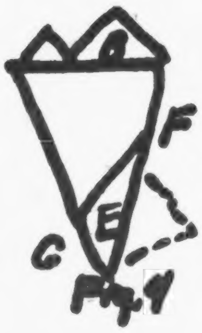


Fig.4

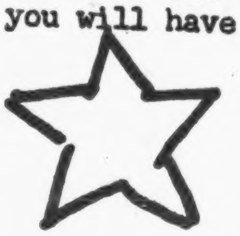
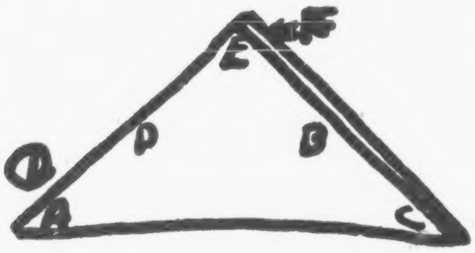
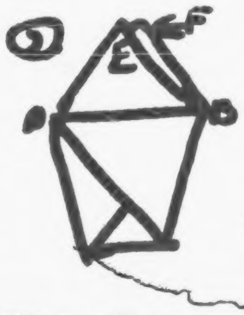


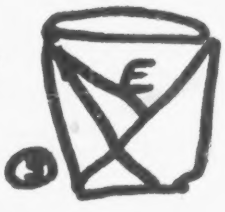
Fig.5

PAPER CUP

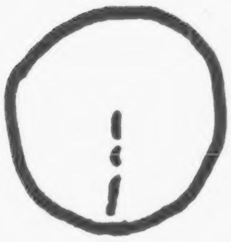
It's useful to know how to make a paper cup. This is water-tight. Cut a piece of stiff paper about 8 inches square. Fold it from corner to comner, as indrawing 1. Fond corner A to poiht B, and corner C to point D. The paper will then appear as in drawing 2. To complete the cup, fold corners E and F down over the sides.



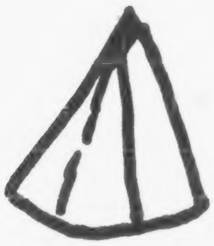




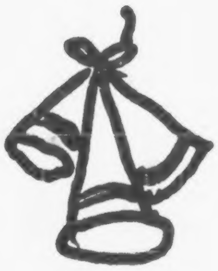
HOW TO MAKE A BELL



Cut to center of
paper circle



Make cone with some
overlap as shown.



Sew several to-
gether as shown.

PAPER CLOWN HATS

Here are 4 easy-to-make clown hats.

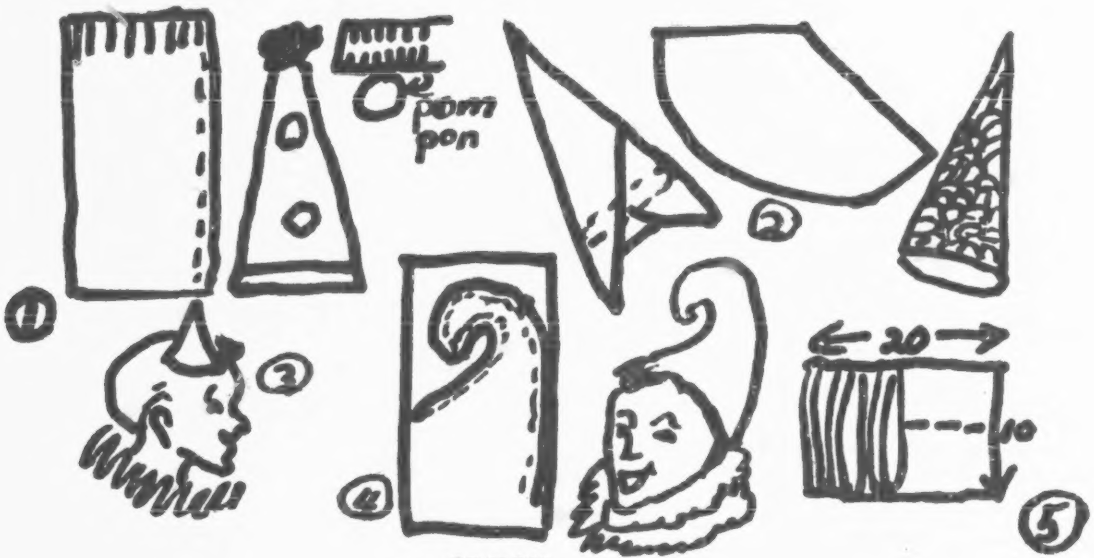
(1) Cut a strip of crepe paper the width of the fold of the paper (20) and 23 inches long. Fold it in half. Sew the side edges together. Fringe the top and tie it with a string. Turn up the bottom edge one inch. Paste two different colored pompons on the front of the hat.

(2) Make a cone of stiff, colored paper (you may use the Sunday comics if you wish). Paste the edges of the cone together after you have adjusted the hat to fit your head. Paste colored paper stars on the stiff paper hat.

(3) Make small cones of colored construction paper. Decorate them with painted or pasted-on colored dots. Tie the hat on your head with string or thread elastic.

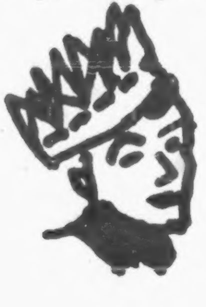
(4) This hat is made of two thicknesses of crepe paper. Cut four pieces of crepe paper 20 inches (the width of the paper) by 12 inches. Use two pieces of one color and two of another. Pin the four pieces of paper together. Cut them as shown in the diagram. Sew the edges together, leaving the bottom open. Turn the hat inside out. Turn in the bottom edge one inch.

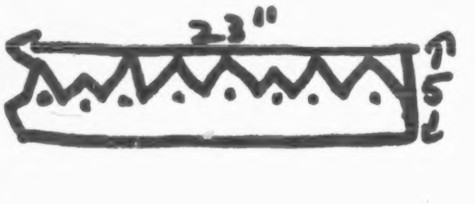
(5) Neck ruffles add atmosphere. Run a basting stitch of strong double thread down the middle of a strip of colored crepe paper 10 inches by 30 inches. Gather the paper on the string. Leave the thread long enough to tie around the neck. Be sure to have a big knot on the ends of the thread. Pull the edges of the crepe paper gently to make it ruffly.



CROWNS

A crown for the May king is easily made of cardboard covered with gold paper, with colored jewels pasted on.

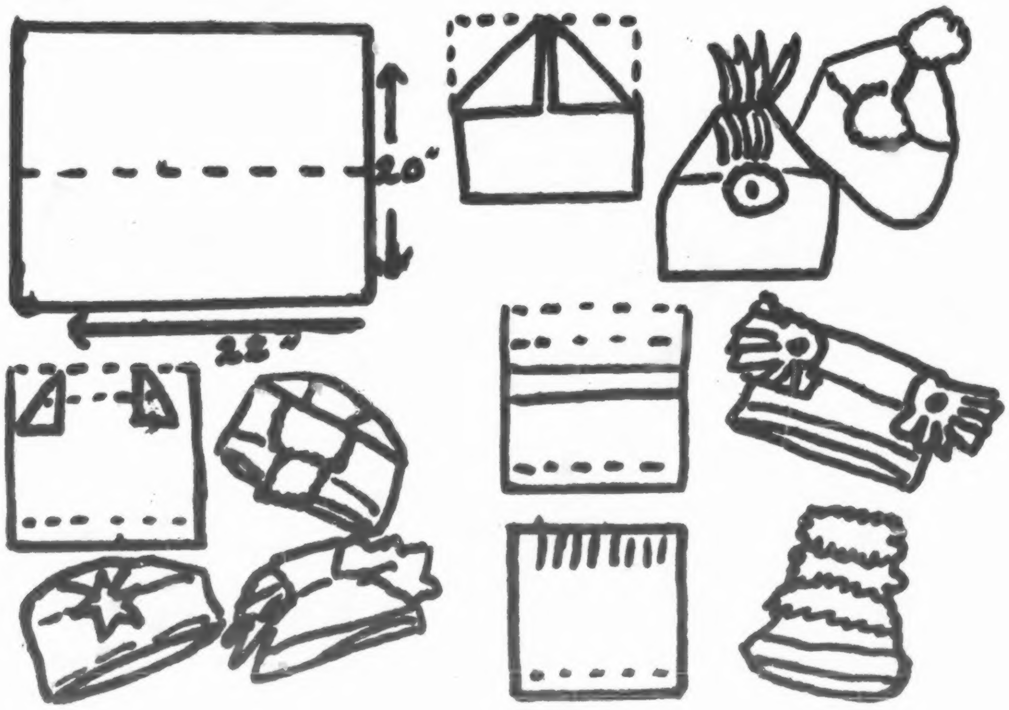




HATS FOR EVERY OCCASION

Red-White-and-Blue Hats

These hats would be fine for a Lincoln's or Washington's birthday party. Any of these hats can be made in a few minutes. All are made from the same basic pattern. Make them of red, white or blue crepe paper and trim them with the other colors.



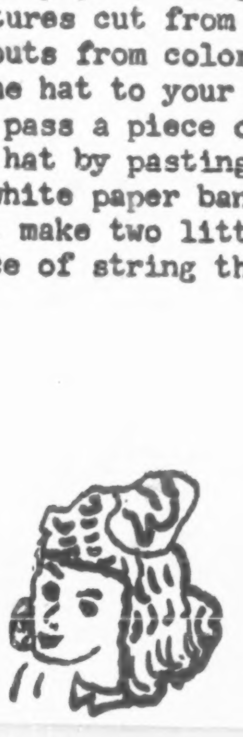
Cut a strip of crepe paper the full width of the fold of paper (20 inches) and 22 inches long. Fold the strip to make it 10 inches wide. The folded edge is the bottom of the hat. Stitch the seam up the back. Fold or cut the top of the hats in the various ways shown in the diagram. Decorate the hats with stars, fringes, pompons, cockades, or in any way you wish. Other variations will occur to you as you work.

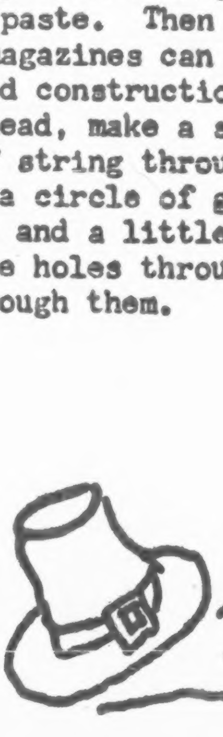
PAPER CUP PARTY HATS

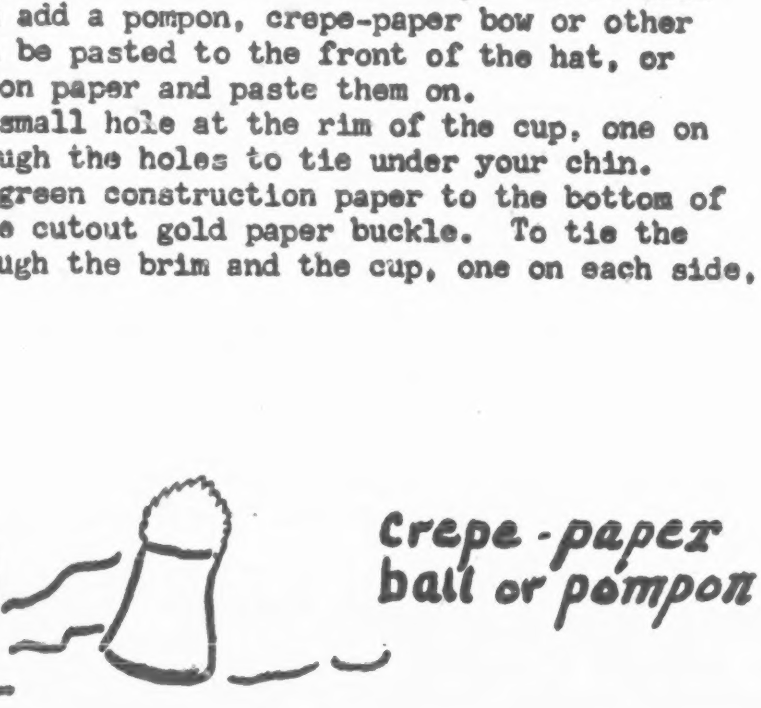
Buy paper cups and crepe paper--emerald green for St. Patrick's Day. Cover each cup with the crepe paper, using paste. Then add a pompon, crepe-paper bow or other decoration. Pictures cut from magazines can be pasted to the front of the hat, or you can make cutouts from colored construction paper and paste them on.

To fasten the hat to your head, make a small hole at the rim of the cup, one on each side. Then pass a piece of string through the holes to tie under your chin.

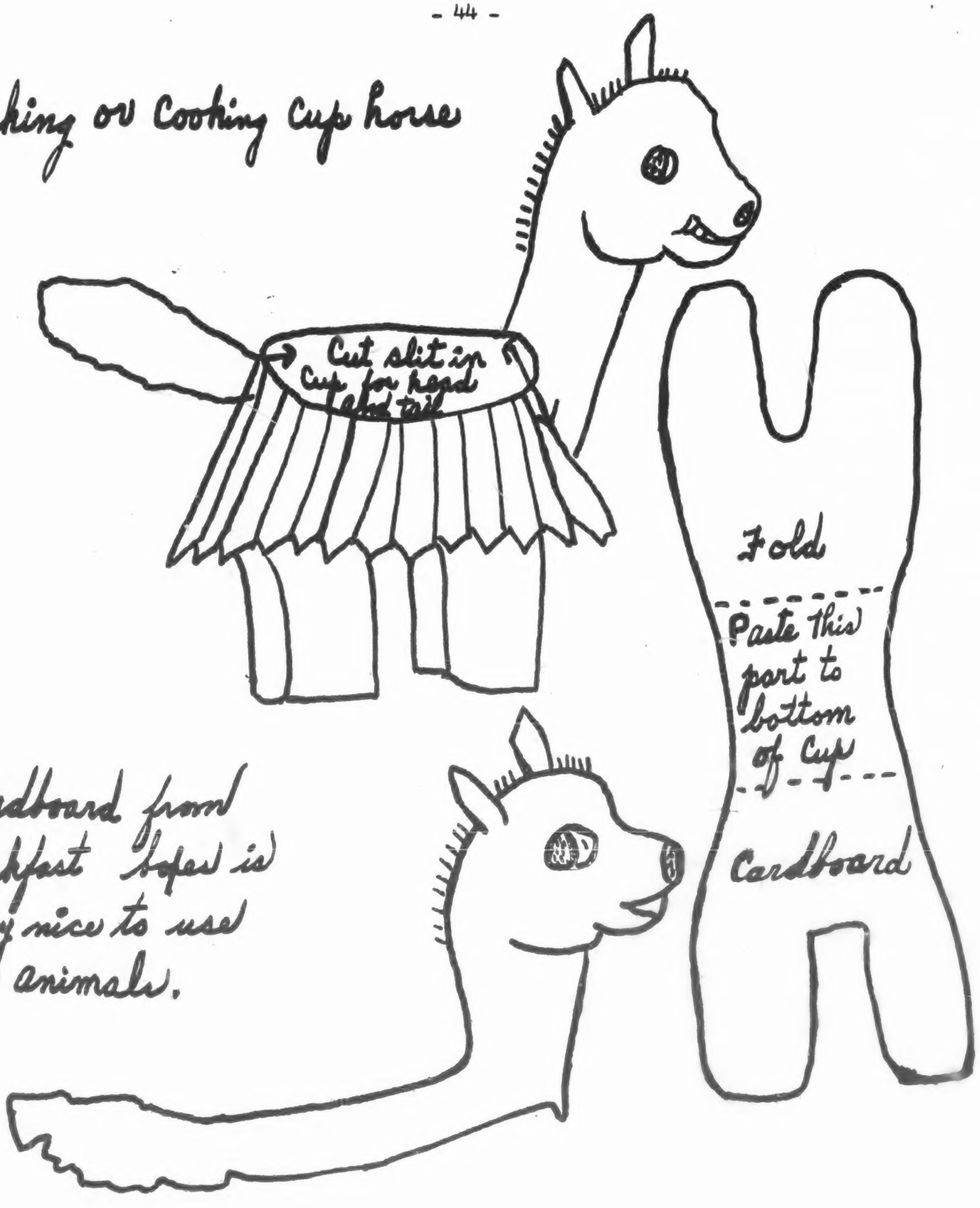
Make a tall hat by pasting a circle of green construction paper to the bottom of the hat. Add a white paper band and a little cutout gold paper buckle. To tie the hat on your head, make two little holes through the brim and the cup, one on each side, and fasten a piece of string through them.





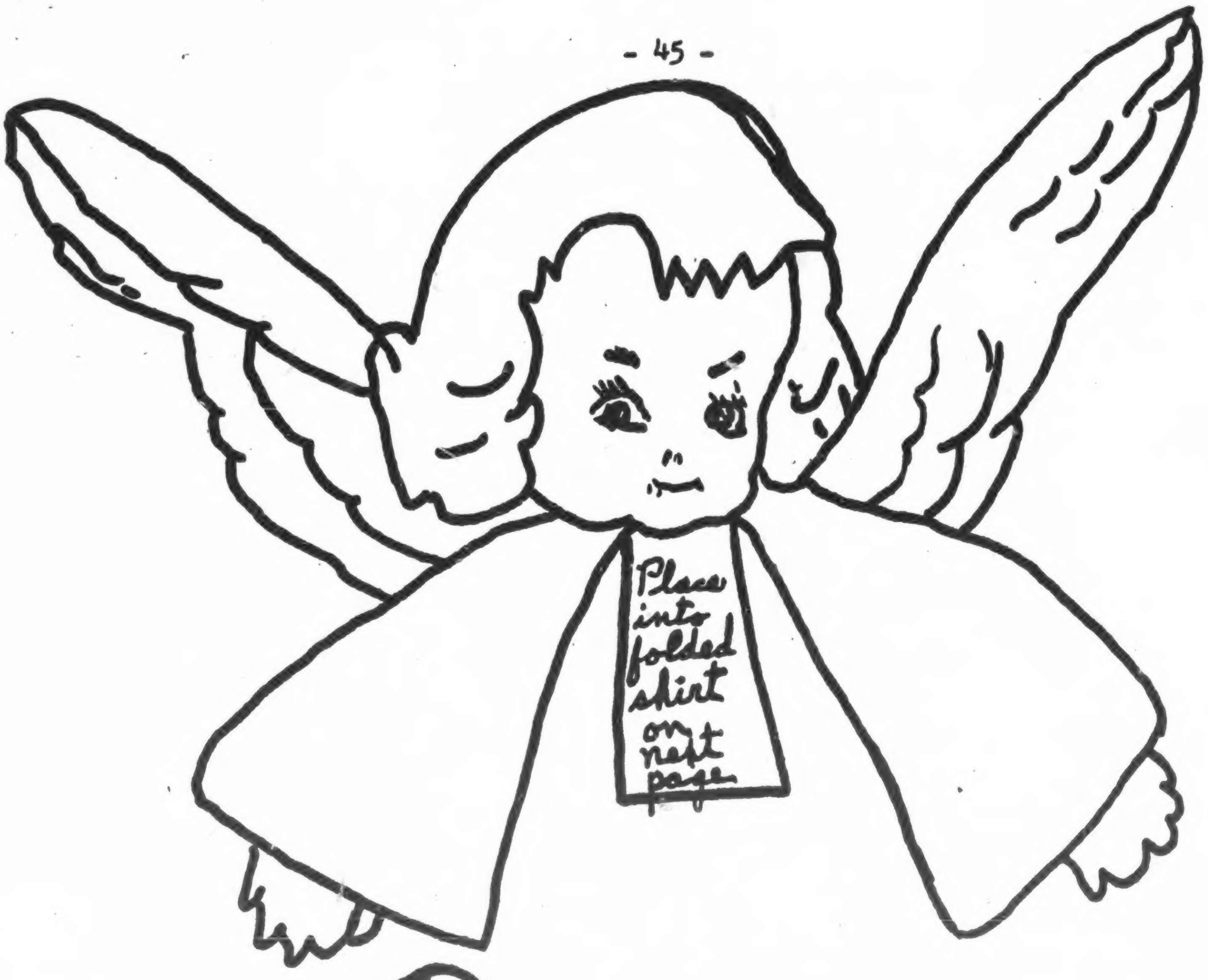


Baking or Cooking Cup horse


Cut slit in cup for head and tail
Fold
Paste this part to bottom of cup
Cardboard

Cardboard from breakfast boxes is very nice to use for animals.

Place head and tail through slits in cup after legs have been pasted on.



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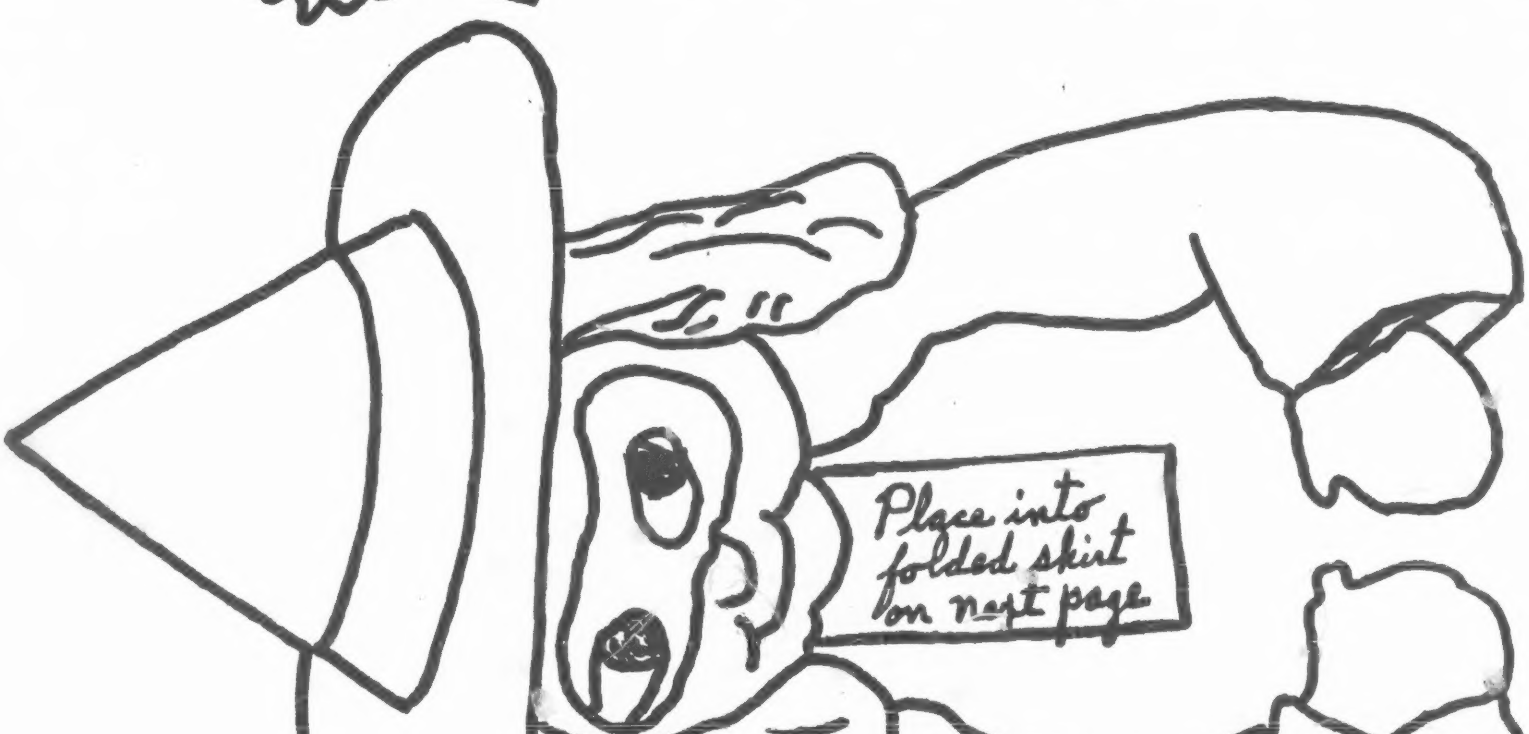

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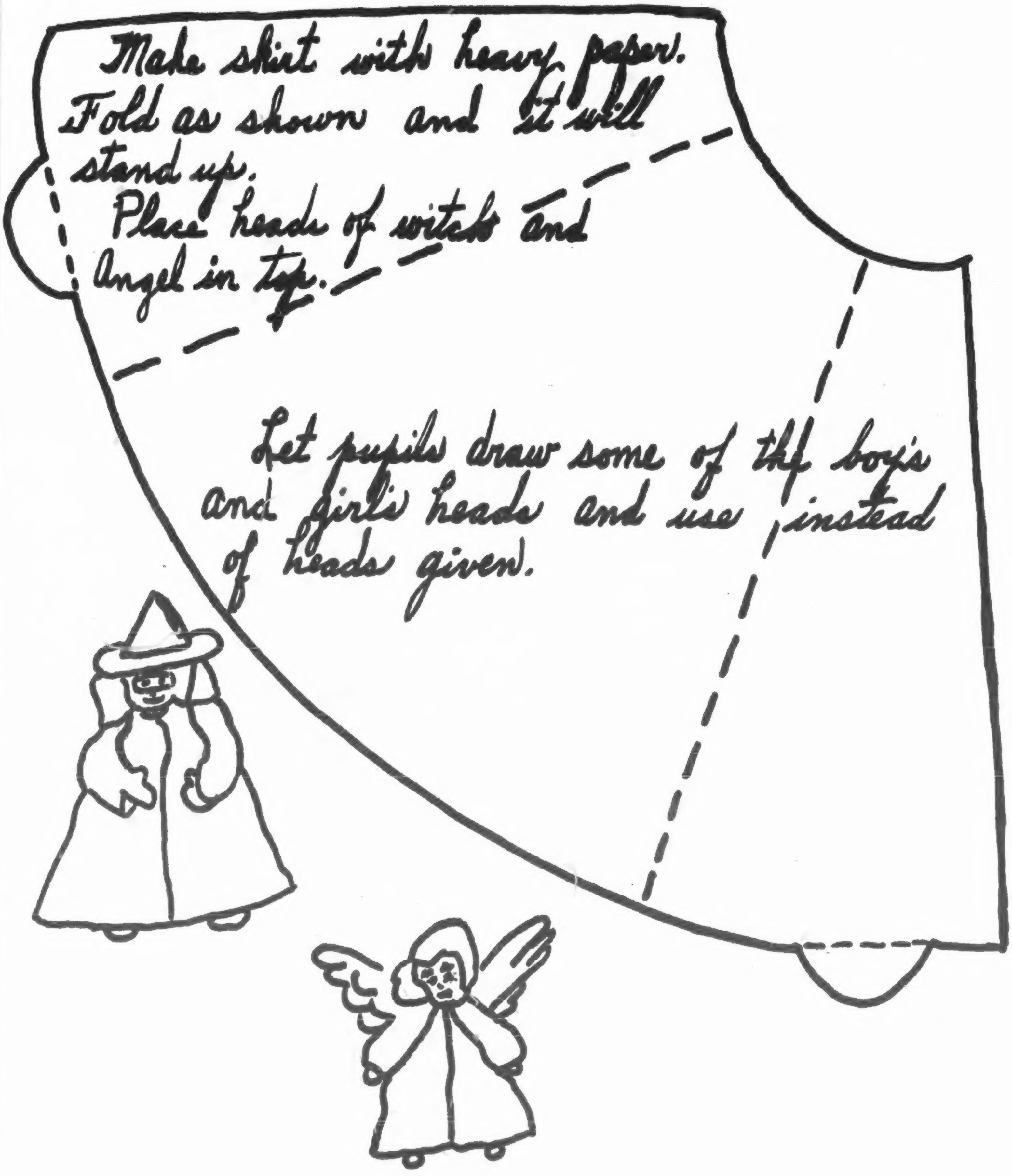
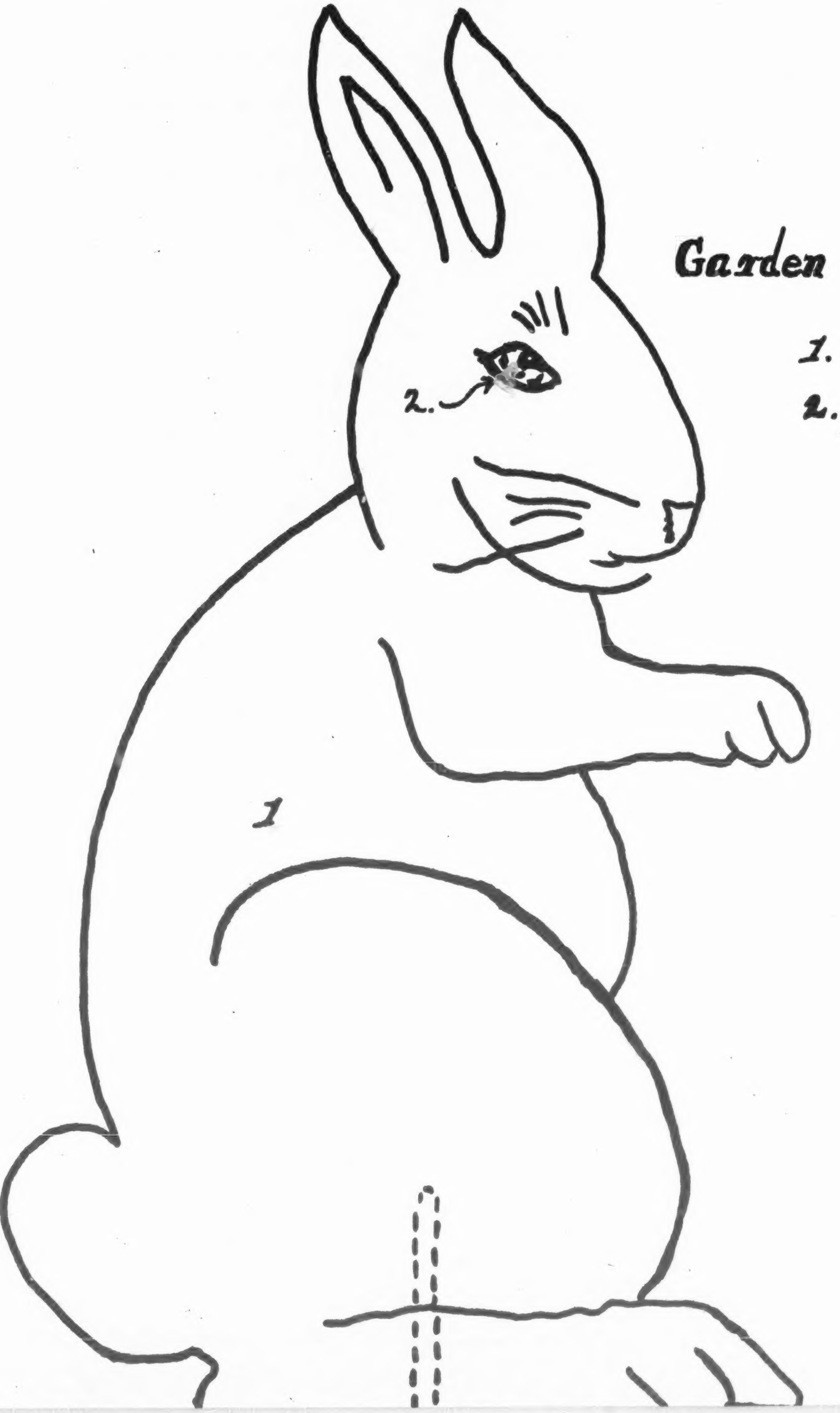


Make skirt with heavy paper. Fold as shown and it will stand up.

Place heads of witch and Angel in top.

Let pupils draw some of the boy's and girl's heads and use instead of heads given.



Garden Ornament

1. White
2. Pink

RHYTHM BAND INSTRUMENTS

Children will enjoy helping make and decorate these instruments and then play them.

BELLS--Christmas bells from a dime store may be fastened to a strap or sewed on a band or strung on a shoestring to be worn on the wrist of the player.

WOOD BLOCKS--Use 2 blocks of wood 3" X 3" x 1". Attach small pieces of wood or leather for handles. Decorate. Strike blocks together to play them.

SANDPAPER BLOCKS--Use 2 pieces of wood about 6" x 3". Tack coarse sandpaper on face of each block. Paint brightly. Rub blocks together in time with the music.

RHYTHM STICKS--Obtain dowell sticks 12 to 16 inches long. Sandpaper and paint them. To play, strike one stick against the other.

BELL STICKS--Cut a dowell rod or broomstick into two 12" lengths, enamel and decorate. Attach bells (2 to each end) with U-shaped staples. Use one stick in each hand.

RAIN RATTLE--Use a cottage cheese or icecream container with lid, cover with wall paper, force a dowell rod through a tiny hole in the cover, put 1 tablespoonful of dried peas or beans in container. Put a screw through bottom of container to dowell rod, attach a tassel of yarn or crepe paper.

DRUMS--Coffee cans, tall fruit-juice cans or wooden bowls may be used. Make drumheads from inner tubing or goatskins. (Some music stores will give you scraps from broken drumheads.)

Stretch rubber tubing tightly over coffee can after both ends have been removed. Two people are needed to hold this rubber and to stretch it firmly over the end of can. A third person winds a long strip of rubber tubing, two inches wide, around the end that has been covered and ties a hard knot. Repeat process for other end of drum. Rubber can also be held in place with a band of wire. If you use goat or calfskins as drumheads, soak well in water first and then fasten on while damp. Add a piece of cord for the wrist loop.

Empty oatmeal or cookie boxes and ice-cream or cheese cartons can also be used for drums. Seal on the lids and paint.

The cans may be painted bright colors.

To make a drumstick, tie a ball of cotton on the end of a stick and cover with cloth or rubber inner tubing. Or, cover dish mop with pieces of velvet or corduroy. Cut strips of leather from drum-head and insert through hole in dish-mop handle. Decorate handle.

TAMBOURINE--Staple two heavy paper plates together-fasten beverage tops in groups of 2 to 4 together, with needle and strong thread around edge of decorated plates.

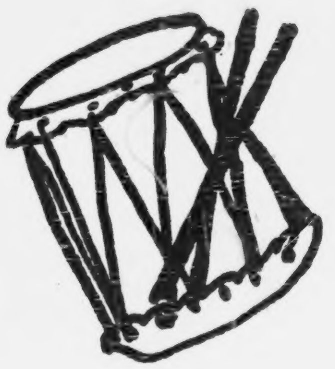
CYMBALS--Pan lids or pie tins with spool handles make good cymbals. Paint.

SHAKERS--To make shakers, place a handful of rice or beans in empty icecream cartons, band-aid boxes, cream cartons, etc. Seal lids with wax, glue or tape. Decorate.

BATON--Cut an 18" baton from a dowel stick. Sand and decorate.

TOM-TOM--Paint a large fruit juice can with bright paint, cut 2 circles from a discarded inner tube. Punch holes all around and lace on with bright cord. Has a pleasing tone.

TOM TOM OR DRUM



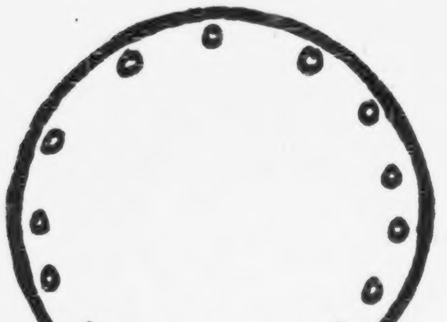
MATERIALS:

1. 1 gallon size (#10) tin can
2. 2 rubber circles cut from inner tube
3. Store string
4. Carpet warp or twisted cord 3 ply
5. Decals or cut-outs from greeting cards
6. Punch

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut both ends out of tin cans.
2. Paint in bright colors (enamel).
3. Paste on decals or picture cut-outs. Old Christmas cards are an excellent source.
4. Cut circles out of tubes - 8 inch diameter.
5. Punch holes in circles 1½" apart and about one inch from the outer edge (Note) - punch both circles at the same time, by putting both circles together and then punching holes.
6. To help in stringing drums - put string on at four places to temporarily hold the two disks in place while the warping is being put on.
7. Tighten the laces by pulling rubber and then drawing up slack until tight (Note). Pulling warp may tear rubber - this may be prevented by using metal reinforcements.
8. If drumsticks are desired they can be made from dowling - 6" to 8" long.

DIAGRAMS:



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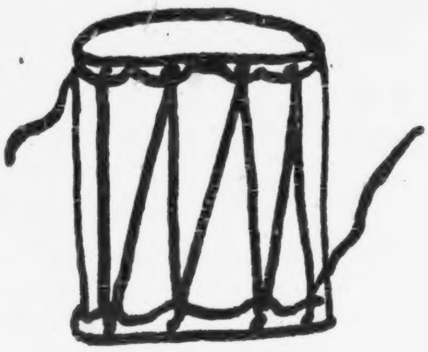


6

BARREL DRUM

1. Can make a larger drum out of a nail keg, using same procedure.
2. Leather (raw hide can be substituted for rubber disks).

SEASONAL IDEAS

CANDLES

MATERIALS:

1. Wax or pieces of used candles.
2. Cookie cutters or small tin cans. Baby food cans are excellent.
3. Gas burner or hot plate.
4. Old pot or tin can.

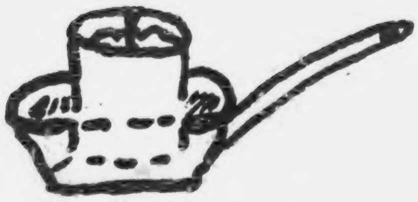


Diagram 1

PROCEDURE:

1. Melt wax or old candle pieces in pot or tin can. If small baby food cans are used, put pieces of wax in them, and place can in a pan filled with water. Heat water and when wax is melting in the can, remove the old wicks.

2. It is a good idea to melt candles of one color at a time, rather than melting several colors together. In this way, good clean colors are assured.

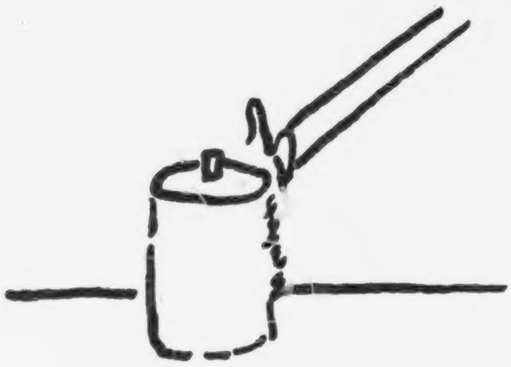
3. If wax is melted in tin can, allow to cool slightly and then insert wick. If wax is melted in an old pot, pour hot wax into mold and then insert wick. Allow time to harden before removing from mold.

4. If a small tin can is used for the candle mold, cut out bottom of can, and push candle out.

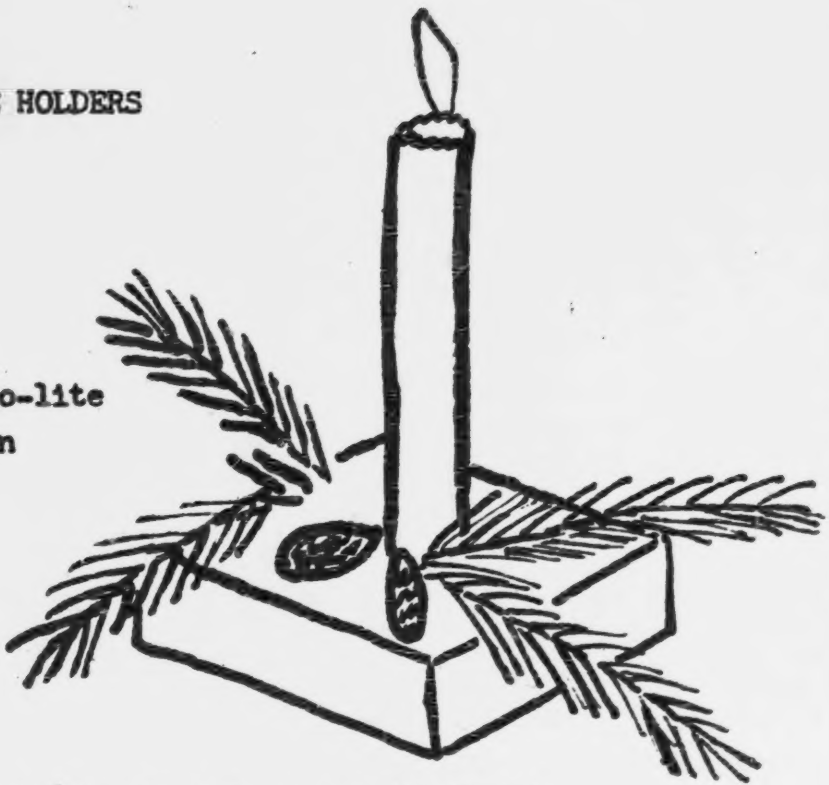
5. Drip candles--light a colored candle, tilt--so that the wax will drip one drop at a time. Hold near edge of candle to be decorated and allow wax to run down side of candle, as shown in diagram 2. Do this over the entire candle.

6. If a scent of pine is desired--a few drops of pine bath oil in the wax just before it is removed from the heat, will produce the desired effect.

Diagram 2



INDIVIDUAL CANDLE HOLDERS



MATERIALS:

1. Small candles about 5" in height
2. Block of wood, 2" x 2" x ½" or Sno-lite
3. Sprig of tree greens or flowers in bloom
4. Ribbon or red berries
5. Shellac, varnish or enamel
6. Drill
7. Staples and stapler

PROCEDURE:

1. Cut scrapwood into blocks 2" x 2" X ½". Sand to a smooth finish.

2. Drill a hole in exact center of the block--same size as candle.

3. Shellac, varnish, or enamel the top of the block. When dry, insert candle.

4. Staple tree greens or flowers near candle. At Christmas time, Holly or Christmas tree greens with the artificial berries may be stapled to the block.

NOTE:

A product called Sno-lite, which can be cut into blocks, or into any shape easily with a knife or razor is excellent to use. No drill is needed, but by the mere pressure of a pencil into the Sno-lite, the hole for the candle may be made. The materials attached to it for decoration must be pinned on.

CHRISTMAS CARD

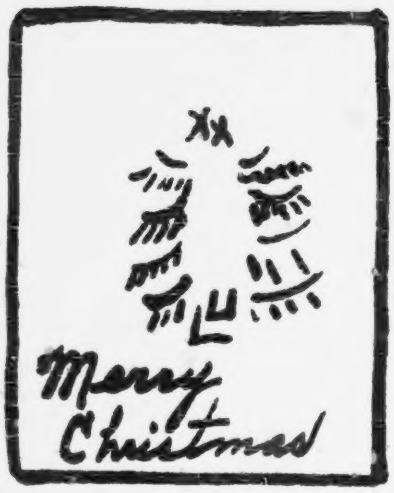


Diagram 1

MATERIALS:

1. Correspondence cards or light weight paper
2. Glossy paper
3. Sequins, beads or confetti
4. Gold stars
5. Glue and brush
6. Colored ink or crayons

PROCEDURE:

1. Select correspondence card, either the single or folded variety, or light weight paper.
2. Trace tree No. 1 and tree N o. 2 separately onto construction paper or the glossy wrapping paper. Use two shades of green, or combinations of green and gold, green and red, etc.
3. Slash the edges of tree No. 2.
4. Fasten tree No. 1 in place on card using glue. Place tree No. 2 in place and fasten with glue.
5. Decorate the trees with sequins, beads or confetti.
6. Place a gold star at the top.
7. Write "Merry Christmas" in crayon or colored ink.
8. Use inner fold of card for name.

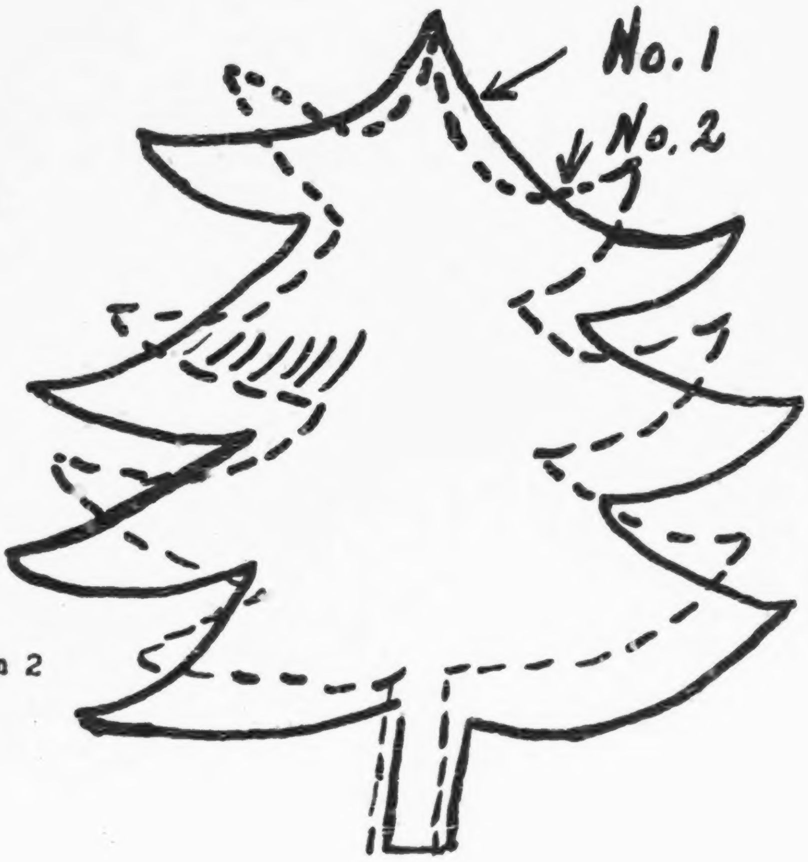


Diagram 2

CRINOLINE CHRISTMAS TREES

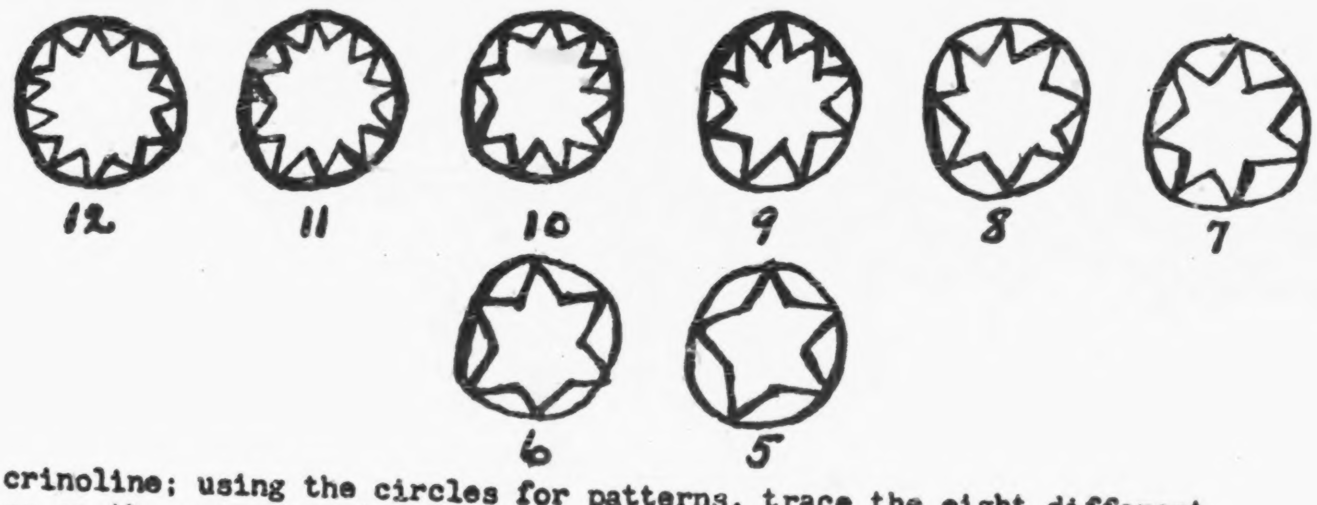
MATERIALS:

1. White crinoline (54 inches wide)
2. White candles (12 inches long)
3. Foam plastic (5 x 5 x 2 inches) or round birch log (about 5 inches in diameter and cut about 2 inches thick)
4. Three sizes of gummed stars (gold and silver or in assorted colors)
5. A compass
6. Pinking shears
7. Tag board
8. Scissors.

The tree is made up of stars cut from crinoline, in progressively larger sizes. The largest star has 12 points, the smallest has five points.

PROCEDURE:

1. Draw eight circles on the tag board with a compass which range in diameter from 11 inches for the largest star to 4 inches for the smallest star.
2. This work may be done directly on the crinoline but for practical purposes it is recommended that the master patterns first be made from the tag board.
3. The diameter of each successive circle must be decreased by one inch. Example: 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5 and 4 inches. The eight circles will have diameters of 11, 10, 9, 8, 7, 6, 5 and 4 inches.
4. After the circles have been cut out, mark off the outer edge of the circle. Begin with the largest circle and mark the edge in equal spaces so that there will be twelve dots along the outer edge. The next circle in diameter size will have only eleven points, the next ten points and so on until the smallest circle, which will have only five points. Cut the tag board circles following along the pencil lines.



On crinoline; using the circles for patterns, trace the eight different sizes on the crinoline (eight circles, or one set, are required for one tree; keep in mind in case more than one tree is wanted). Cut out the circles which were traced on the crinoline.

CRINOLINE CHRISTMAS TREES (CONTINUED)

5. Using the scissors, cut out the star shapes from the tag board. Use the pencil marks on the edge for the star points and cut out the triangles to form a multi-pointed star.

6. After stars have been cut, use them for patterns. Place the patterns on the crinoline circles of comparable size and with the pinking shears cut the stars out of the crinoline.

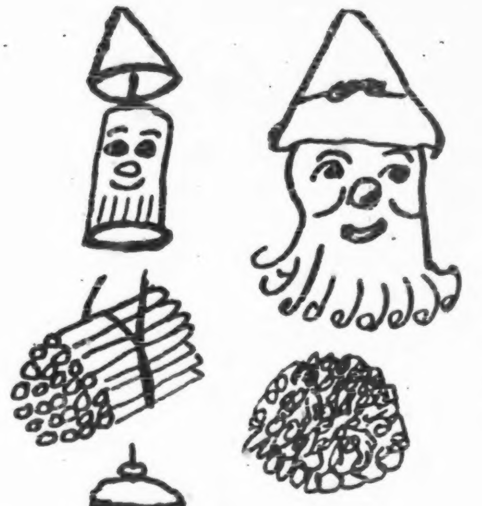
7. When all the stars have been cut, use the scissors to cut a small cross in the center of each crinoline star.

8. This is done so that the stars can be slipped onto the candle. This step must be done carefully. If the cuts cause too large an opening, the stars will slip down the length of the candle.

9. Paste the gummed stars on each point of all the crinoline stars. Slide the crinoline into position on the candle, beginning from the top of the candle with the largest star and slide it down to the largest diameter or about 2" from the bottom of the candle. Follow with the rest of the stars next largest in size until the smallest star is set into position near the top of the candle.

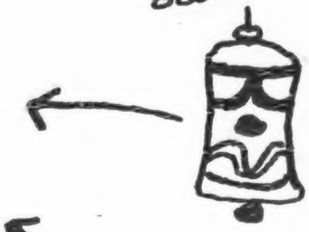
10. For the tree stand, a block of Sno-lite, a birch log or a block of wood may be used.

CHRISTMAS DECORATIONS

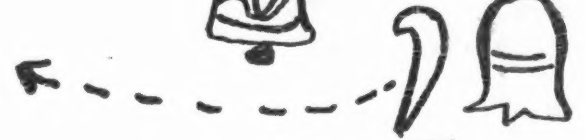


This Santa Claus is a paper cup with cut whiskers and crayoned face. His hat is a wedge of red construction paper pasted in a cone shape and trimmed with absorbent cotton. It is held in place by a loop of string threaded through the cup and hat with the knot inside the cup.

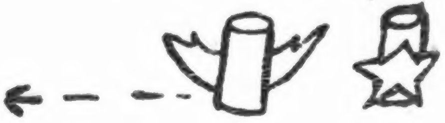
Twelve colored drinking straws, each cut into three parts are bunched together and tied very tightly in the middle with string or fine wire to make this attractive pompon.



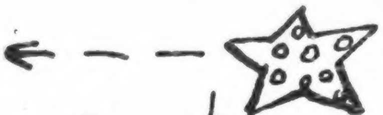
Large spools and beads can be decorated with tempera paints to make attractive ornaments.



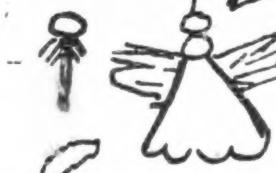
Have children bring foil paper which has been used around potted plants. It models easily around cardboard shapes.



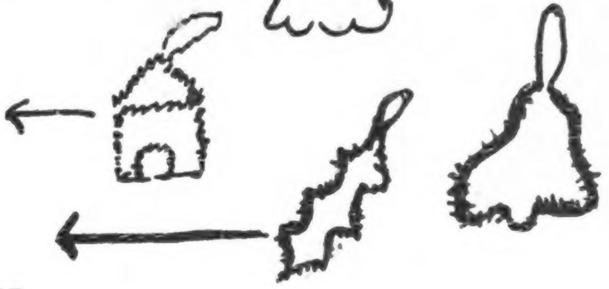
Decorate rolls from inside toilet paper by covering with foil or colored paper and pasting on decorations.



Cut Christmas symbol shapes out of felt. Sew sequins on for sparkle.

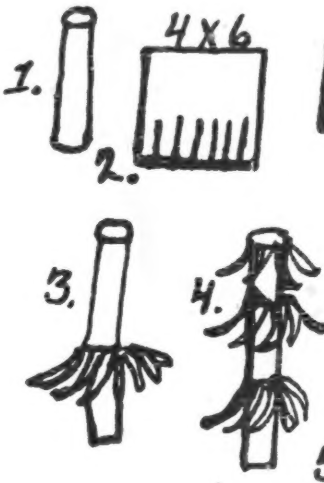


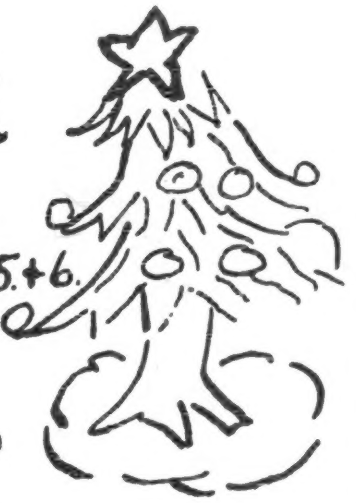
Angels may be made from a wrapped sucker. Dress (celophane, tissue or crepe paper) can be decorated and tied around the base of the sucker. Wings and halo can be added. Stand in clay or a gum drop.



Twigs can be tied together to form shapes. Dip twigs in rather thickly boiled starch and then in artificial snow.

Wire shapes are fun to make. Use wire which can be bent, but still has body enough to hold its shape, (stove pipe wire). Put shellac, glue, or powder paint on the wire. Then sprinkle or dip the wire shape in artificial snow or glitter.

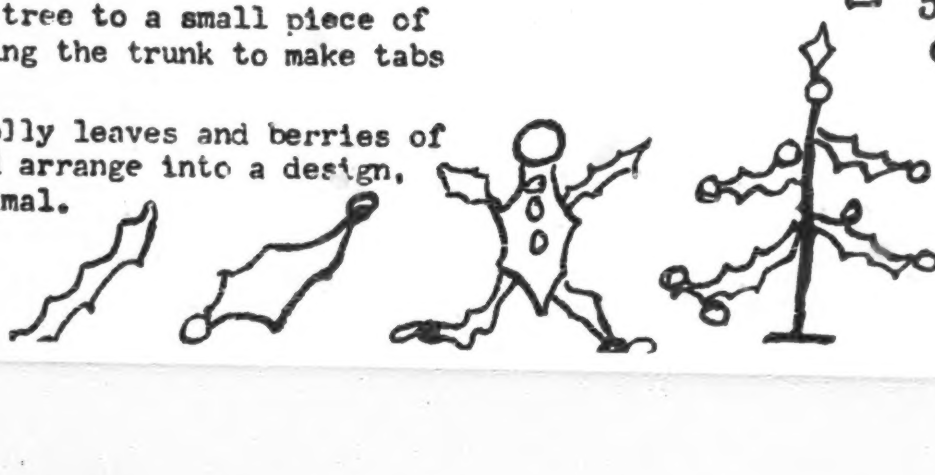




Trees can be made of any color.

1. Make a roll over a pencil for the trunk of the tree out of 4" x 9" tonal paper.
2. Fringe 3 pieces of paper as in fig. 2.
3. Paste the 4" x 6" fringed piece at bottom of trunk. Curl fringe with scissors edge.
4. Next paste the 4" x 4" piece and curl fringe, next the 4" x 2".
5. Ornaments may be made to decorate the tree.
6. Paste the tree to a small piece of cardboard by slitting the trunk to make tabs at the bottom.

Cut several holly leaves and berries of different sizes and arrange into a design, figure, tree or animal.



HOME DECORATIONS FOR CHRISTMAS

INTRODUCTION

All the described projects must be considered long in advance in order to be able to secure and utilize materials to the best advantage.

Supplies from stores should be purchased when they first go on the market as many are sold out quickly.

Materials from home can be saved from year to year by the children. Most of them can contribute odds and ends of rick-rack, fancy braids, beads, light bulbs (especially flash bulbs), metallic pie tins, aluminum foil bottle caps and foil from flower pots, and some even contribute sequins.

Special Christmas issues of magazines are very helpful.

It is always a good idea for a teacher to have a finished product to show to the children before presenting the project. It creates enthusiasm.

OBJECTIVES

1. To stimulate a personal pride in accomplishment.
2. To stimulate better home decorations.
3. To learn new skills.
4. To utilize materials at hand.
5. To teach the child in order that she may teach others...members of her family, clubs, church organizations and so forth.

TREE DECORATIONS PROJECT

I. Ball, Bell and Star Decorations

A. Materials needed:

Styrofoam shapes (ball, bell, star)	Beads (all colors)
Sequins (all shapes and colors)	Rick-rack braid
Sequin pins ($\frac{1}{2}$" long)	Tinsel, glitter and glitter glue

B. Source of Supply - department stores, hardware stores, dime stores and home sewing boxes.

C. Method (see sketch)

1. Make original arrangements of rick-rack and braid by pinning one or more bands around the circumference of a form. Attach sequins in desired spots or rows by placing a pin through a bead and then through a sequin and into the form. Odd shaped sequins such as stars, flower shapes and so forth, may be used to good advantage. Encourage original designs. One of our girls "came up" with a cute Santa head by covering one small ball with cotton except for the face. A mustache was made by cutting a piece of cotton three inches long, twisting the ends tightly and glueing it on the face. The eyes were made of blue sequins, the nose a bead, holly berry or small cranberry and two red sequins for the mouth just under the mustache. A triangle of red percale or any red material was used for the stocking cap. The wide side must fit the sides of the head. Fasten two corners about where the ears would be with pins and sequins. Let point of material flop down back of head. Sew a small bell on the point if desired. The other girls were thrilled over it and soon everyone in the room had a Santa head for their tree.

II. Porcupine Ornament

A. For a tree or for hanging purposes depending on size of ball used.

B. Materials needed:

Small styrofoam balls for tree

Large stryofoam balls for hanging ornament

Round tooth picks (colored or white)

Glitter glue

Mica flakes (Christmas snow)

String

C. Source of Supply - Grocery store (tooth picks), dime stores (balls and flakes)

D. Method

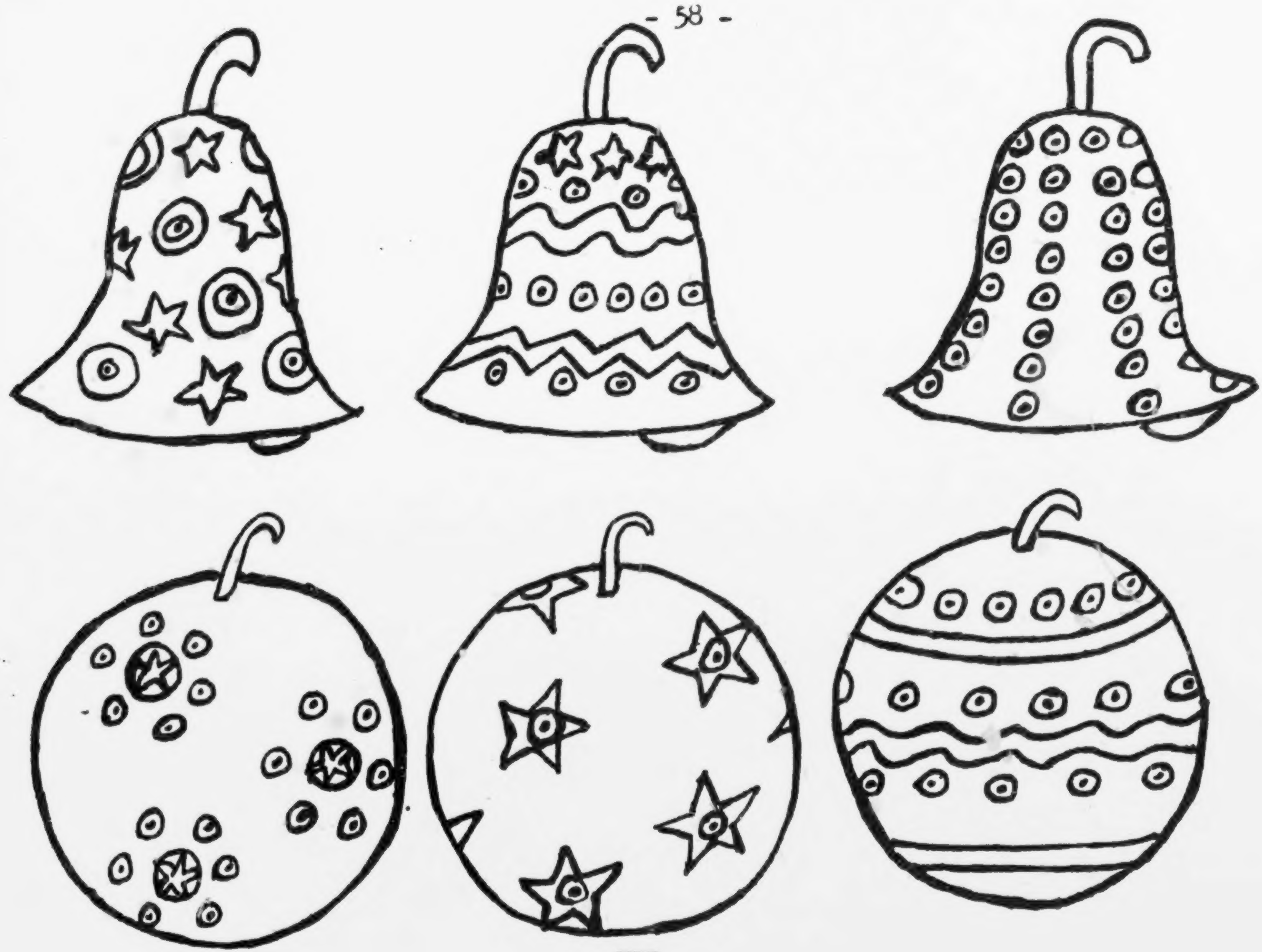
1. Roll tooth picks in glue and dip into mica flakes (see sketch). Insert tooth picks into the entire ball about 50 per ball. Be sure there is glue on the end of inserted part of tooth pick.

III. Icicles and Bell strings

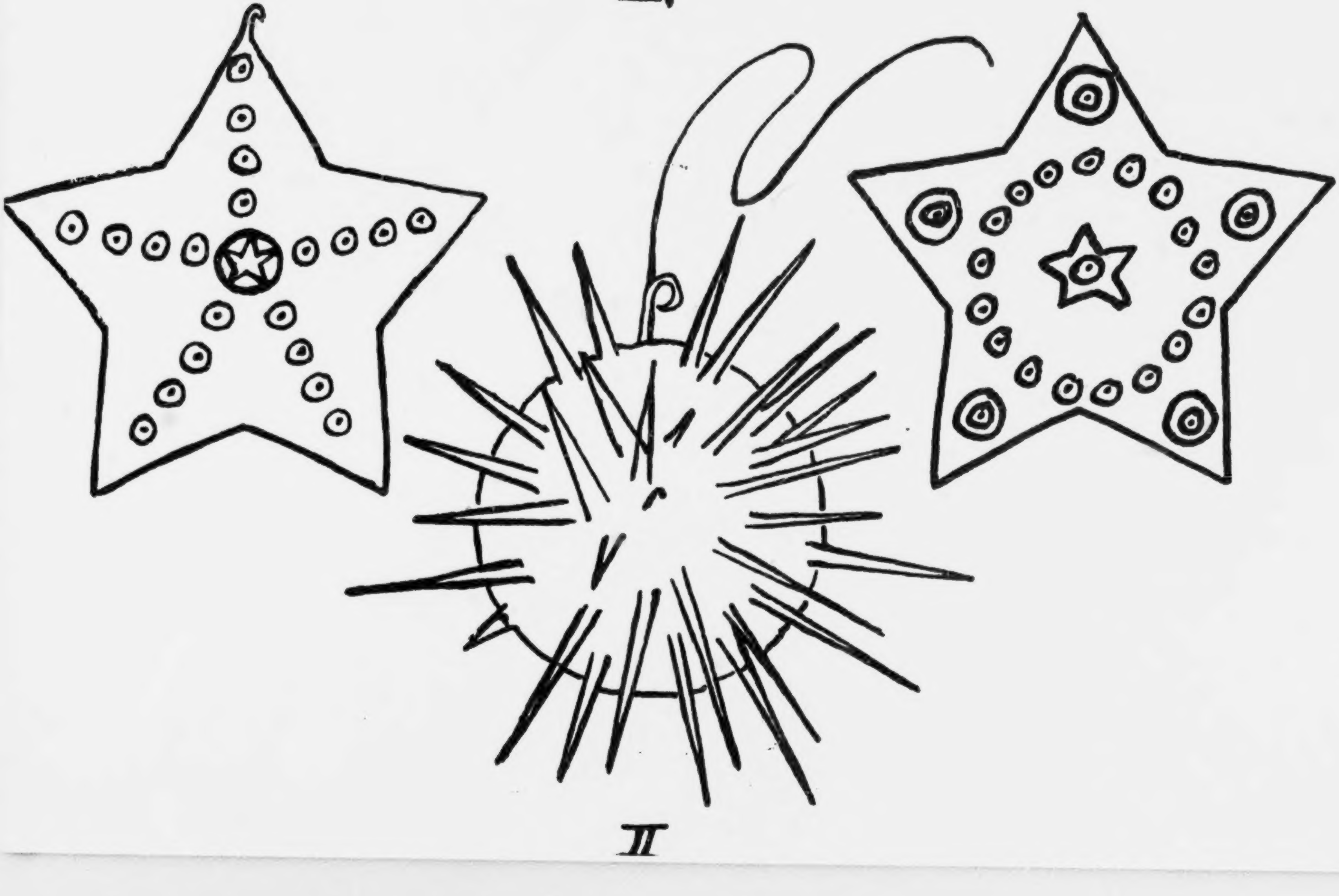
A. Materials needed:

Metal caps from bottle caps, metallic paper, metal bands from coffee cans

B. Source of Supply - save caps and can strips at home; art and department stores for metallic paper



I.

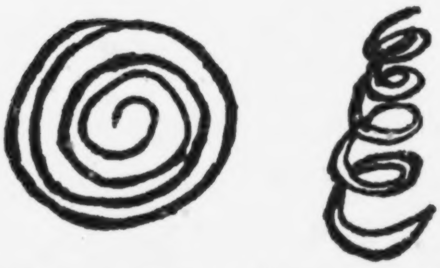


II

C. Method

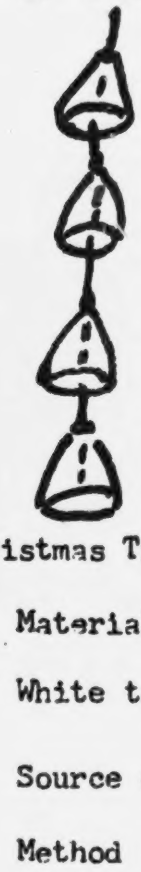
1. Icicles - cut bottle caps in a spiral form and twist around a pencil, fasten flat end over branch of tree.

   Twist coffee can strips in the same way. These may be gilted or enameled other colors if desired.



III.

2. Bell strings - cut disks from metallic paper or use bottle caps. Cut slit from outside to center. Make bell shapes by twisting paper or cap into cone shape. Staple or glue and string bells on a cord, tying a knot under each bell



IV. Christmas Tree Angel

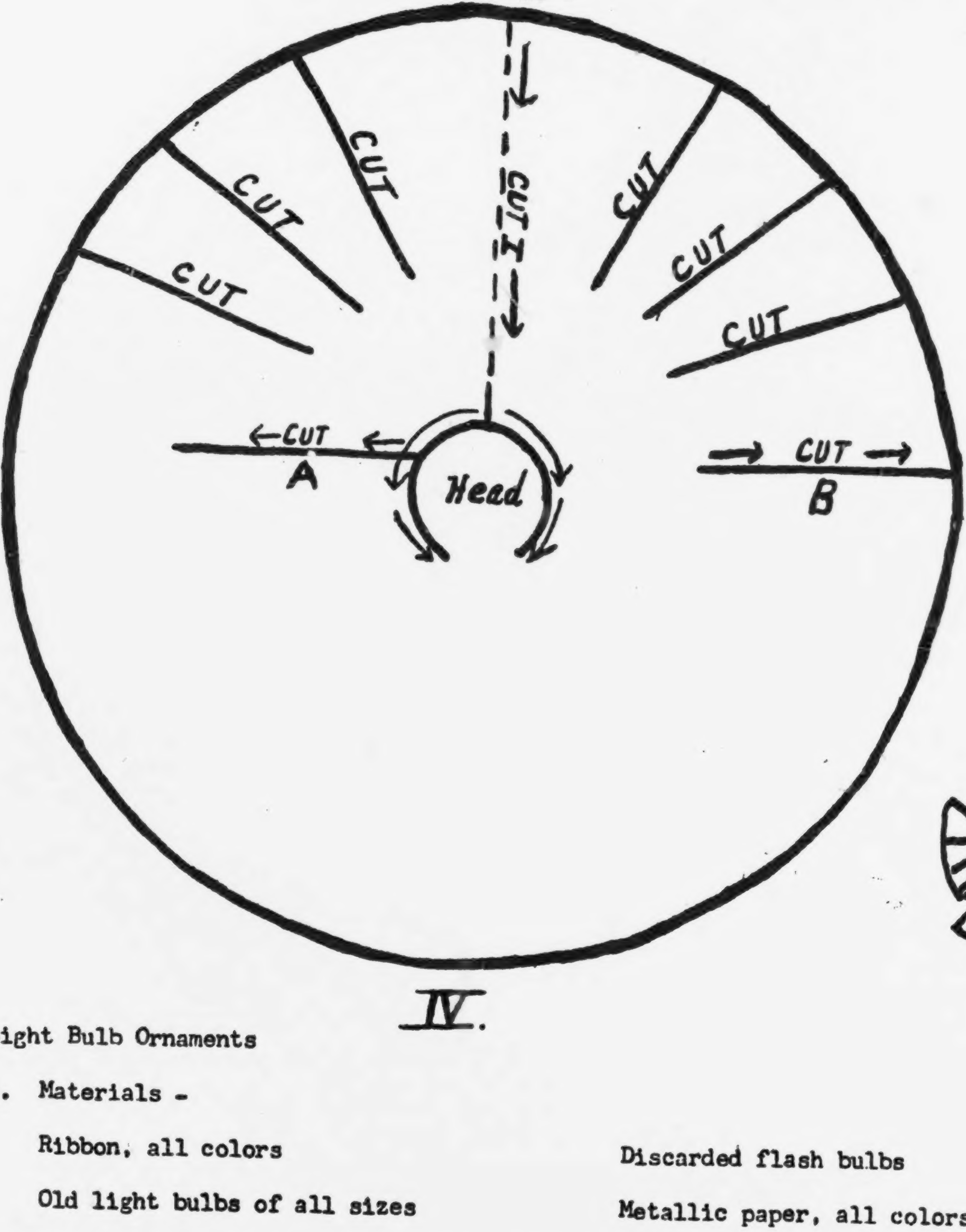
A. Materials needed:

White tag board — Angel hair

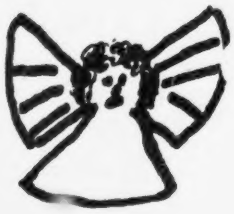
B. Source of Supply - Dime stores, book and supply stores

C. Method

1. Cut out pattern on next page from tag board. (See IV.)
2. Fit parts A and B together.
3. Head will stand out and wings will automatically form.
4. Put face on angel head and glue angel hair on top to form on head. Angel may be left white or decorated with gold or silver stars. One star may be put on front of hair. Attach string to back of head for hanging on Christmas tree.



IV.



V. Light Bulb Ornaments

A. Materials -

Ribbon, all colors

Old light bulbs of all sizes

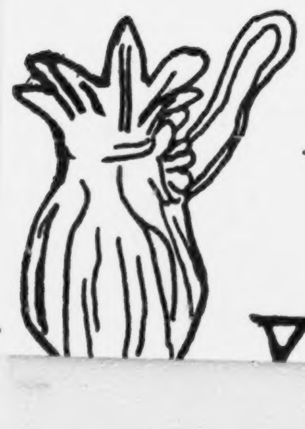
Discarded flash bulbs

Metallic paper, all colors

B. Source of Supply - Home discards: Have children save light bulbs, flash bulbs, and so forth; metallic paper from potted plants or new paper; ribbon from gift packages

C. Method

1. Cut square or circle of metallic paper. Press around light bulb tightly. (Paper may be wrinkled or smooth)
2. Tie ribbon at screw end and flare paper. Ribbon is left long enough to fasten on Christmas tree.



V

TABLE DECORATIONS PROJECT

I. Christmas Candles

A. Materials needed:
2 boxes of parafin (4 or 5 blocks in each)
Use of stove or hot plate
Kettles
Egg beaters
Suitable heavy cord or candle wick
1" paint brush (flat type)
Pot holders
Glitter - silver, gold or any color

B. Process:

1. Score a groove through center of two blocks of parafin, placed lengthwise.
2. Lay wick (which has been dipped in melted parafin) in one groove.
3. Brush parafin over both areas which have been grooved and press blocks together. Add extra wax around outside cracks.
4. Brush wax on each of the other blocks and seal them to outside areas of the two blocks which were sealed together earlier.
5. Stand rectangular candle upright.
6. Melt 3 slabs of parafin, add 1/4 crayon for desired tint and let cool.
7. When parafin is cooled slightly and thickened a little, beat in large container until mixture resembles frosting. With spatula, knife or tongue depressor, frost the candle on top and all sides. Keep the outside very rough looking; while frosting is still fresh and warm, sprinkle a little glitter (and color) on candle.

PRECAUTION: Parafin ignites when it becomes too hot or when it comes in contact with flame or a hot stove. Avoid having any wax spill or drip over sides of kettle. Work with only a few students at a time. Have pot holders at hand.

II. Christmas Candle Holders or Trim Materials

A. Materials needed:

1. Aluminum foil pie tins-all sizes
2. Scissors

B. Source of Supply: Save tins from bakery or frozen pies or purchase at a store.

C. Method:

1. With scissors, slither rim of pie tins. Place candle holder, small glass, round or star shaped in the center of the pie tin. Press up against outline of holder forming a glittery fringe-like trimming.

WINDOW DECORATIONS

A. Materials needed:

1. Tagboard or heavy paper
2. Scissors
3. Razor blades (single edge)
4. Window cleaner (Bon Ami, Glasswax)

B. Source of Supply: Art Department, home cupboard or grocery store

C. Method:

1. Design and cut out original stencils of trees, candle holders, bells, reindeer and Santa Claus. Place stencil on window pane and rub window cleaner over cut out area. Use moistened cloth or sponge.

CLOWN PROJECT (made of cloth)

A. Materials needed:

1. Used and new cotton prints and plain colors. Have children bring scraps from home (left overs from mother's sewing); percale, gingham and any other colorful cotton prints.
2. Large darning needle
3. Strong string or warp
4. Embroidery thread for face (black, blue, red)
5. Cotton - soft or old nylon socks cut up for stuffing
6. Yarn - any color, for feet, hands and tassel on cap

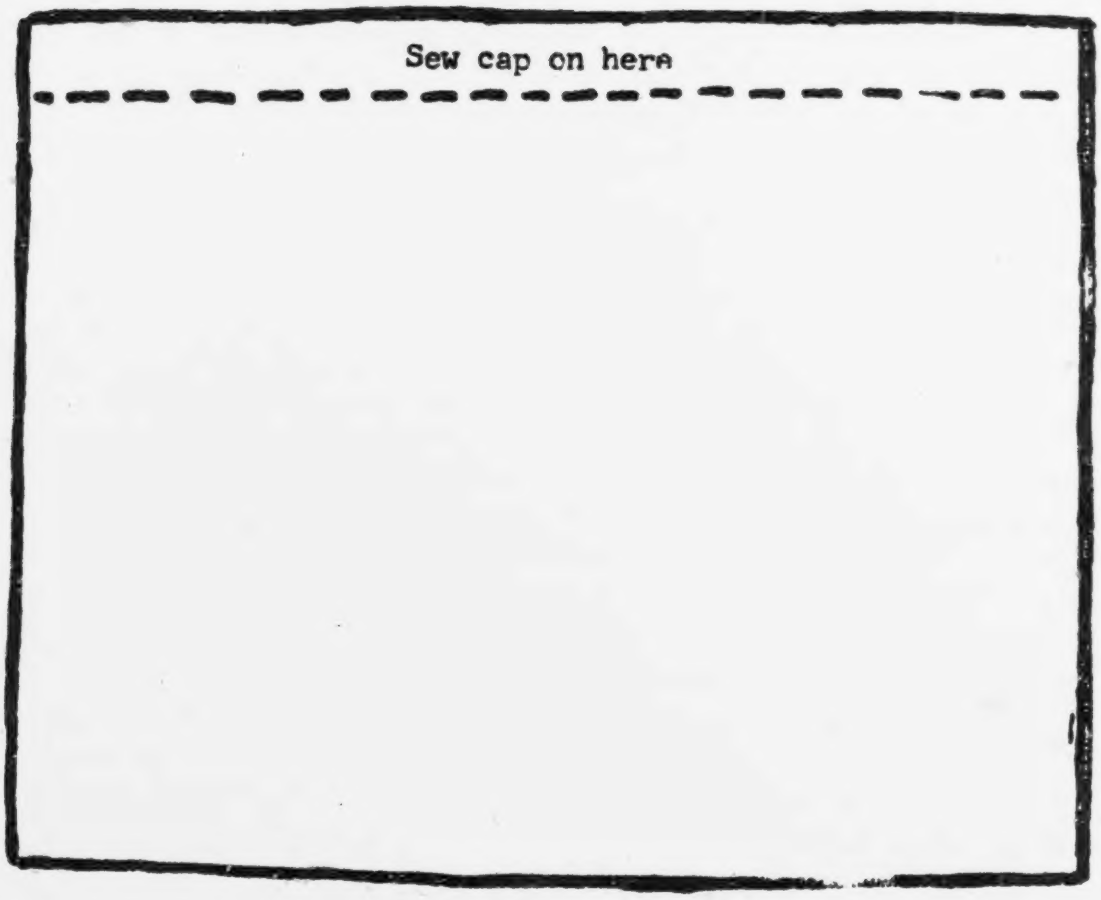
B. Method:

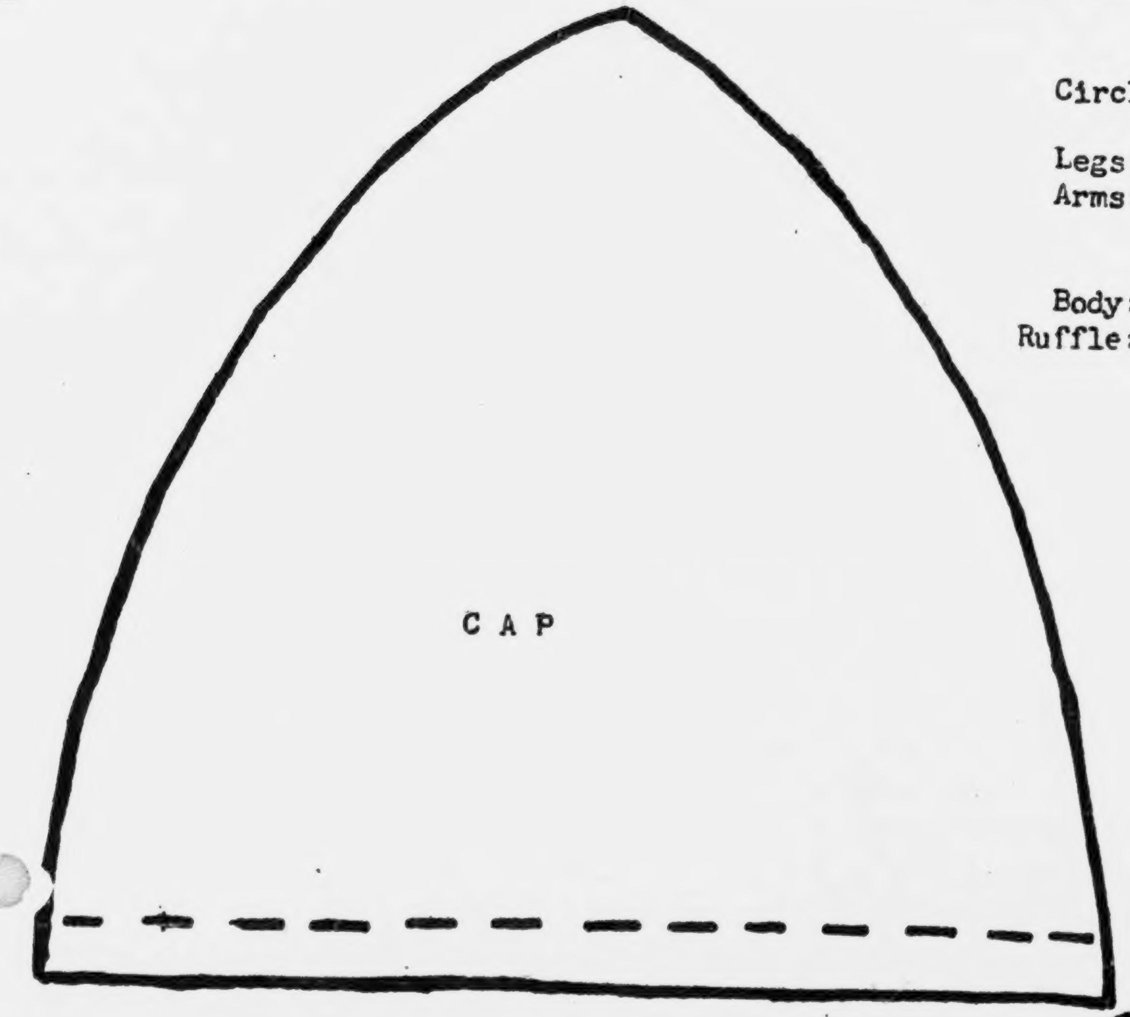
1. Cut out pieces as indicated in pattern. Top of head and large circle should be same (plain cotton or bright print). Turn edge of circles in and use small running stitch for gathering. Gather to within ½ inch of center on arms and legs and on body. Fasten thread. Use any and all colors mixed. Repeat on all disks except the ruffle. Gather ruffle to fit bottom of head. Embroider face on head. Sew two pieces of head together, then sew up the back. Stuff firmly with cotton or nylon stuffing. Gather head at bottom and pull tightly and fasten. Fasten cord to bottom of head (after ruffle is sewed on) with darning needle and double string length. String on body with gathered side up. Keep to one side of 1" hole in body disks. Then keep right on stringing disks of one leg through center.
2. Make 4 pom-pons of yarn by winding yarn around one finger about 25 times and fastening tightly through loops next to finger. Fasten onto bottom of leg for foot. Cut loops and trim.
3. Attach cord to head again, going down the other side of the 1" hole in body disks and follow up with other leg disks and finish as you did the first leg.
4. Start with pom-pon and string disks for arm running through back of disk. Knot at body string leaving two body disks next to head and go right on threading disks through the stitching side and fasten on pom-pon, making second arm. Fasten tassel at point of head. Make tassel same as pom-pons, using 10 loops instead of 25.
5. Pull all disks taut.
6. These clowns sell for $2.00 each, at bazaars and they are very colorful sitting in the Christmas tree or on the mantle.

NOTE: Stress use of color used on hat and neck ruffle in other disks throughout the clown.

CLOWN PATTERN

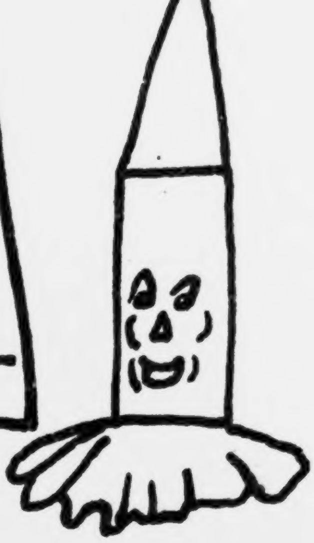
Head and Cap
(full size)
Head of a cylinder

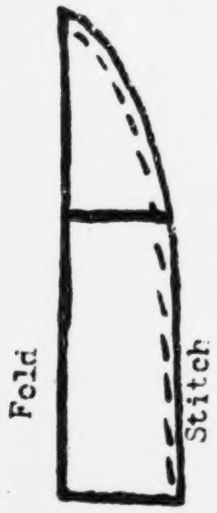

Sew cap on here

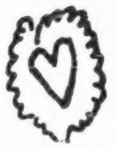


Circles for clown

Legs: 23 circles 4" in diameter
Arms: 17 circles 4" in diameter
(double amount for two
legs and two arms)
Body: 19 circles 8" in diameter
Ruffle: 1 circle 10" in diameter




Fold
Stitch



COTTON SNOWMAN--Use an ordinary milk bottle. Cover with blanket cotton, shaping ears and arms by pulling cotton. Tie a ribbon around neck. Cut from colored construction paper the hat, face, etc., and paste on.

A VALENTINE GARDEN--(a bulletin board decoration) Flowering plants growing from red soil are really a novelty and quite effective. Cut make believe plants from red, white, and pink paper. Use lace doilies as part of the white decoration.

SPRAYED VALENTINES--Cut lace doilies the usual way by folding scrap paper in half twice and then once again on the diagonal. Cut half a large heart on one fold and half of one or more smaller hearts on the other fold. Scallop open edges while paper is still folded. Open the paper square and pin it on a red or pink poster paper that is slightly larger. Using a pressurized can of snow spray, spray the entire paper, being sure that the table or bulletin board you are using is well protected. (Use the other paint spattering methods suggested in this booklet, also). Allow the sprayed valentine to dry a minute. Carefully remove the cut paper stencil.

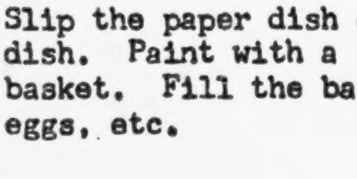
EGG MOBILES-- Blow out the egg. Wash the shell and allow it to dry. Paint on the features of a bunny, ballerina or clown. Run a pipe cleaner through the two openings, making a loop at the top for attaching a piece of ribbed wrapping ribbon which will later suspend the egg face from a horizontal wire. The pipe cleaner is run through a large button at the bottom of the eggshell and finished off with a ribbon bow or gathered collar.

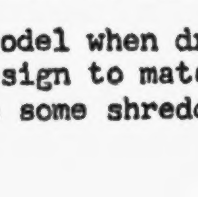
EASTER BASKET--(Strip paper mache)

1. Select a small dish over which to model the form for the basket.
2. Cut strips of newspaper, about ½" x 4" - use half colored comic strips.
3. Put some strips in clear water and squeeze out onto the newspaper, protecting the desk. Cover the dish with 1 layer of wet unpasted strips.
4. Put a small amount of dry wallpaper paste in each child's water pan. Stir with finger so mixture is like a thin gravy.
5. Put remaining strips in the paste solution and cover the dish with alternate white and colored layers. Make about 5 layers. The sides may be built up a little higher than the dish or the shape changed a little by padding more strips in some places.
6. Model the handle by sticking several strips of pasted paper together. The handle could be twisted or braided, etc. Shape it to fit the basket but do not fasten to basket until it and the basket are dry.
7. Slip the paper dish off the model when dry and fasten the handle to the dish. Paint with a simple design to match what you are putting in the basket. Fill the basket with some shredded grass and fill with candy eggs, etc.

MAY BASKETS--

1. Cut a circle 12" in diameter. Fold into 8 parts. Cut in half.
2. Decorate sections with crayon or cut paper. Top edge may be cut to give basket a decorative edge.
3. Paste end pieces together and tie a piece of yarn or braided crepe paper to basket for handle.

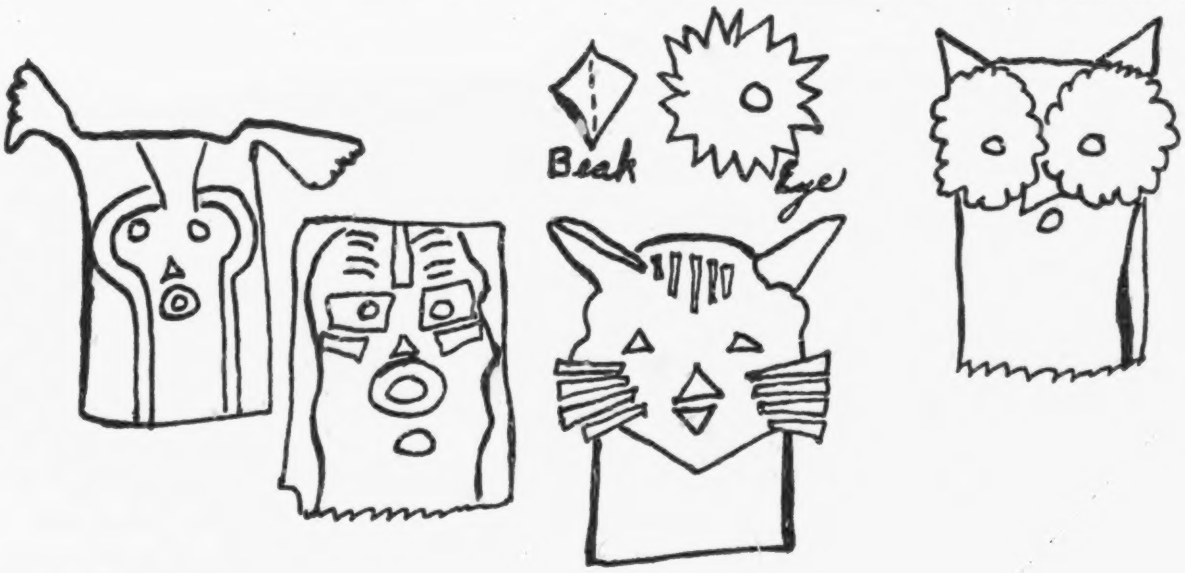




MASKS FROM PAPER BAGS

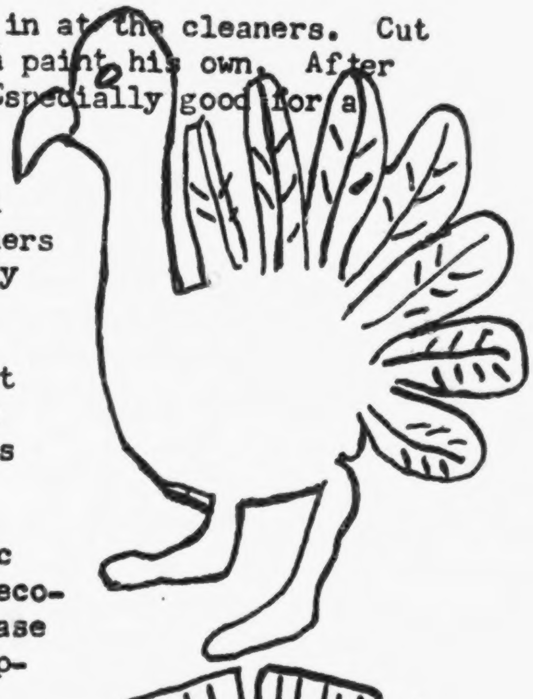
There is drama and mystery in masks. That is why people have always made them from the earliest times. Masks played an important part in the old Greek plays, and our own Indians used wonderful masks in thir ceremonial dances. We make them today for Halloween and for masquerades. They are fun to make and fun to use.

The simplest way to make a good mask that will cover your whole head is to use a paper bag. First smudge your index finger on a pencil lead by rubbing. Slip the paper bag over your head. Then mark with your smudged finger the spots where your eyes, nose and mouth are. Remove the bag from your head and cut holes for your eyes, nose and mouth. Decorate the mask with crayon or tempera colors. You can also decorate them with cutouts of colored paper. Fine animal or bird masks can be made this way.



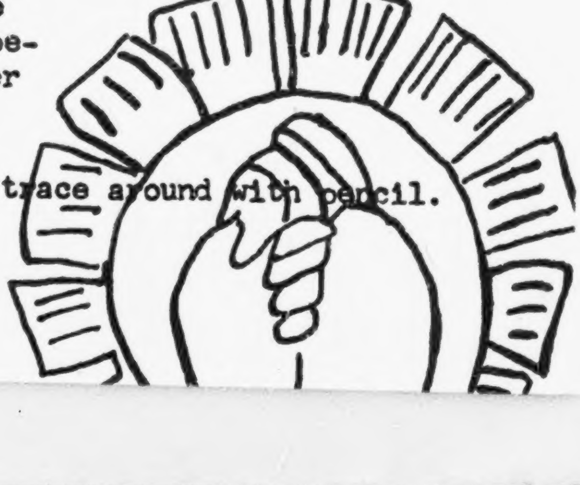
GARMENT BAG COSTUMES--Use short bags that suits are placed in at the cleaners. Cut a hole for the neck and slits for the arms. Each child can paint his own. After drying, fringe across the bottom to make walking easier. (Especially good for a Halloween party). DO NOT USE PLASTIC BAGS.

CLAY TURKEY--Materials needed for this turkey are brown oil clay, yellow and red pipe cleaners, chicken or turkey feathers from your butcher, and tiny buttons for eyes. Mold the body in an egg shape. Make head and neck from the same piece. Bend one yellow pipe cleaner in half. Push the bent part into the body and turn the ends up for toes. Twist a short strip to each end, making 2 more toes on it. Make the beak and wattle with a red pipe cleaner. Stick the tail feathers into the clay body in a fan shape.

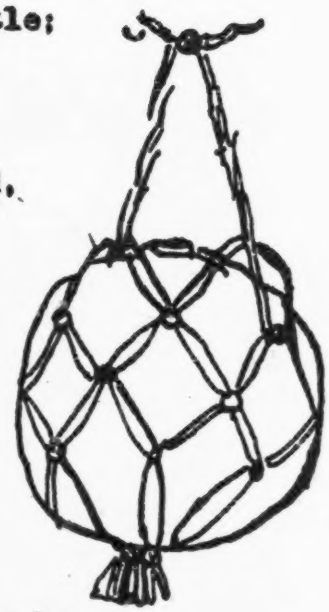


TURKEY FROM A PICNIC PLATE--Use one of the wood-grain picnic plates for the foundation of a turkey for a party or room decoration. Fold a small part of the circle back to act as a base for a seated turkey. Cut deep notches, leaving areas to represent tail feathers, the largest in the center. Make the neck and head by twisting 3 pipe cleaners. An orange crepe-paper ruffle and a tan circle for the body are slipped over the neck.

HAND TURKEYS--Place hand on sheet; spread fingers widely; trace around with pencil. Draw in head, feathers and legs.



WINDOW GARDEN RAFFIA IVY HOLDERS

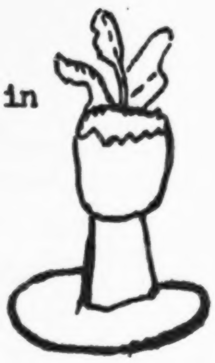


Materials: 12 long strands of raffia; an attractive small jar or bottle; 3 large glass beads (optional); adhesive tape.

Procedure:

1. Slip the ends of all 12 pieces of raffia through a large bead, or tie all 12 pieces in a knot 1½ " from the end. If a bead is used, slip the bead down to the knot.
2. Turn the jar upside down, and place the bead or knot in the center of the bottom. Fasten temporarily with adhesive tape to keep in place.
3. Holding both strands of raffia together, tie the raffia in strands of two, 1" from the bead or knot, thus forming 6 strands in a circle radiating from the bead.
4. Two or three inches down from the first knot, make another knot using a strand from alternate strand.
5. Continue around. Two or three inches down make another knot using first strands etc., until the jar is covered.
6. At the top of the jar, divide the raffia, taking 6 strands on each side of the jar. Slip each 6 strands through a bead, and if no bead is used, simply tie the 6 strands in a knot.
7. Braid the remaining raffia and tie the 2 braids together at the top to form a handle, leaving a few inches to form a tassel. (Colored beads may be placed above each knot if desired.)

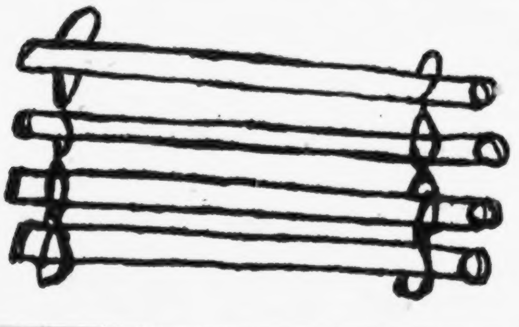
EGGSHELL FLOWER POTS



Eggshells make good little flower pots. Save the shells after someone in the family has baked a cake or scrambled eggs. Rinse the bottom halves of the shells and fill them with earth. Then plant a grapefruit seed, an apple seed or a bean in each shell. Put each shell in an egg cup or a small glass and put them on a window sill where they will have sun and air.

MATS FOR POTTED PLANTS

1. Choose 30 pages of a magazine-- bright colored ones.
2. Lay dowel at lower right hand corner of page and roll
3. Fasten at opposite corner with household cement.
4. Lay aside to dry.
5. Roll 30 of these. Cut ends so all rolls are even.
6. Tie middle of string around the first roll. Twist and add second roll; twist and add third roll, until all rolls are bound together.
7. Take 2 more yards of string and again tie middle of string around other end of roll. Attach all rolls the same way.
8. After assembly is complete give a coat of shellac to one side. Let dry--then shellac the other side.



(Refer to "Fun-time Window Garden" by Emogene Cooke for excellent suggestions for your window garden.)

WITH A LITTLE PAINT

SPATTER PAINTING

Greeting cards, posters, stationery and wrapping papers can be beautifully decorated with spatter-painted shadow designs. Cut a silhouette of heavy paper or cardboard--parchment paper is very good for this purpose. With a thumbtack hold the silhouette in place on the paper to be decorated and spray tempera paint over it. The easiest way to do spatter painting with tempera is to use a small flit gun. Fill the spray gun with a solution of one-third paint and two-thirds water. If you have no spray gun, dip an old tooth brush into the paint (diluted slightly) and flick the brush against a thin stick or a piece of wire screen. The wire screen will make a more even spray. A good idea is to take the top and bottom off a wooden cigar box, fasten the screen over the bottom then set the frame and screen over the picture to be "spattered". Spatter paint a collection of leaves in this manner or use a leaf pattern on your portfolio cover. You may also spatter paint silhouettes on greeting cards and stationery.

Magnificent brocade effects for costumes, scarfs and linens can be achieved by spatter painting dyes from a spray gun on fabrics. For this you may use either stencils or silhouettes. Use half the amount of water called for on the dye packages.

Some teachers have used white shoe polish with food coloring added.

FINGER PAINTING

Finger painting is fun. You will find Marian Hamann's recipe in this book. Spread newspapers over a table. Finger paint paper or glossy shelf paper may be used. Some dip it in a pail of water or wet it with a sponge. Place paper to be decorated on the newspaper. Spread the finger paint all over it. Then with your fingers, thumbs, palms, the side of your hand and your finger nails, proceed to draw a picture. Draw anything you like; flowers, birds, fish, figures, boats or just swirls and rhythmic lines. If you are not pleased with the results, you can just smooth the paint with your hands and begin again. You may flatten the painting after it is dry by pressing it under a large book.

Paper decorated in this manner can be used for portfolio and book covers, or it can be pasted to boxes, waste baskets or other objects that require decorated paper.

MARBLEIZED PAPER

Marbleized papers are unusual and beautiful. They look like thin sheets of colored marble. All you need to make a sheet of marbleized paper is a large, shallow pan or tray, water, some fresh oil colors (or Easter egg dyes), a sheet of paper and a stick.

Pour water about an inch deep into a tray. When the water is quiet, dot the water with drops of different colors of oil paint. These will rise to the surface and will not mix with the water. With a stick or pencil swirl the colors into a pattern. Make curlicue or zigzag motions. Place the paper gently over the oil-covered surface of the water. Remove and place the decorated paper right side up on some newspapers to dry. Marbleized paper can be used wherever small sheets of decorated paper are required.

CRACKLED PAPER

Crackling is another interesting way to decorate paper. Mix one teaspoonful of tempera paint, preferably a dark color, in a half cup of water. Crumple a piece of wrapping paper about fourteen by twenty inches into a ball. Dip it into the color and squeeze until the whole paper is moistened. Open out and flatten on newspapers to dry.

SPONGE PAINT

Take paints or water colors, enamel and use a sponge as a brush. A marbleized effect may be acquired by daubing different colors on paper.

PRINT DESIGNS WITH TEMPERA AND GADGETS

Gadget printing with tempera is very fascinating and can be enjoyed by every pupil in class. Cover the worktable with newspapers. Put tempera colors, the consistency of thick soup, in saucers.

Choose gadgets that stand prominently in relief, lie flat and are easy to handle. Try these out before starting the designs to see if they leave a good impression on the paper. Fruit-jar lids and rings, buttons, brooches, clasps, knobs, beads, spools, belt buckles and pieces of wood cut into various shapes have proven satisfactory.

Newsprint is good for practice designs. Suggest ways to get interesting repeats. Have each pupil do the printing on 9 x 12 drawing paper after he has planned a simple motif. Give attention to arrangement and placing for printing another.

These designs are suitable for notebook and spelling-book covers or could be used on wrapping paper for gifts.

PICTURE IDEAS

CLOTH PICTURES--Paste pieces of cloth, feathers, buttons, etc. on construction paper to form pictures.

CHALK OR CRAYON ETCHING-- Cut out a leaf, bell, tree or whatever pattern you want. Color one side of pattern with chalk or very heavily with crayon. If using chalk- with finger rub chalk off pattern onto paper or cloth-- remove pattern. If using crayon-- rub crayon off pattern onto paper by using a pencil eraser. Give halo effect.

CHIP CARVING-- Color entire sheet of paper with several colors using crayons. Go over sheet with black crayons. Use all crayons heavily. Scratch design with sharp instrument or finger nail.

GUMMED PAPER-- When gummed paper is cut it has a sharp edge which fascinates a child. The pieces can be moved here and there until he likes the arrangement. The strong colors excite children to do creative things.

POPCORN PICTURES-- Glue fluffy popcorn, tinted with water colors, or touched with colored chalk, onto drawings or cut out work. A "popcorn" flower garden is lots of fun to make.

RECIPES *

FLOUR CLAY

4 tablespoons salt
6 tablespoons flour
3 tablespoons water

Make a smooth paste with flour and water. Put salt over a low flame until it snaps and crackles, stirring constantly to insure uniform heat. Stir salt into flour paste. Knead until smooth. Pack into a covered jar so it will keep moist until needed.

Approximate amount needed for 20 children

10½ lbs. flour or 45 cups (2¼ cups per child)
7½ lbs. or 30 cups salt (1½ cups per child)
1 cup plus 2 tablespoons of water per child.

CORNSTARCH CLAY

2 tablespoons cornstarch
4 tablespoons salt
4 tablespoons boiling water

Mix the salt and cornstarch, pour boiling water over this and stir until smooth. Put on the stove and stir again until the mixture forms a soft ball in the middle of the pan. Knead for 10 minutes, wrap in wax.

MODELING FLOUR CLAY

1 cup flour
½ cup salt
Water

Mix the flour and salt very carefully, add a little water at a time to make a smooth, soft dough. If the dough is too sticky, add a little more flour and knead the clay until it is of the right consistency.

FINGER PAINT

1 cup wash starch (Argo). Dissolve in a little cold water. Put on flame and add 1 qt. of boiling water. Keep stirring and let boil until mixture becomes clear. If it seems to be too thick add more hot water. Let cool a little. Add 1 cup Lux (or Ivory) flakes and beat. Add Calcimine paint or any powder paint to this base, when you are ready to use it. Keeps about one week. Best results obtained when used on shiny shelf paper.

PAPIER MACHE PASTE

To 1 part paper mash
Add 1/3 part wall paper paste
(from Hardware Store)

Tear newspaper in shreds and soak for a few days (3 or 4). Then tear into smaller pieces (about size of oatmeal particles) and drain off water. Then mix with wallpaper paste and knead. You can add a drop or two of oil of cloves or oil of peppermint or oil of wintergreen. This acts as a preservative.

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* Contributed by Mrs. Marian Hamann, Special Class Teacher, Milwaukee Public Schools

PAPIER MACHE FLOUR PASTE

1 cup boiling water
1 T. powdered Alum
1 pt. cold water
1 pt. flour
1 tsp. oil of cloves

Put 1 cup water on to boil. Add alum Mix flour and cold water until smooth and pour mixture gradually into boiling alum water. Cook until it has a bluish cast, stirring constantly. Remove from fire, add oil of cloves and stir well. Keep in air tight containers. Thin when necessary by adding more water. Keeps about 1 week. This recipe x 4 equals 1 gal. plus 3 pints.

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PAPIER-MACHE ACTIVITIES

MATERIALS NEEDED:

Bowls-- with sides that curve out
Wire--stovepipe or other wire that is approximately 1/16"
Newspaper or paper towels
Paste
Water color paints
Vaseline, lard or white shortening

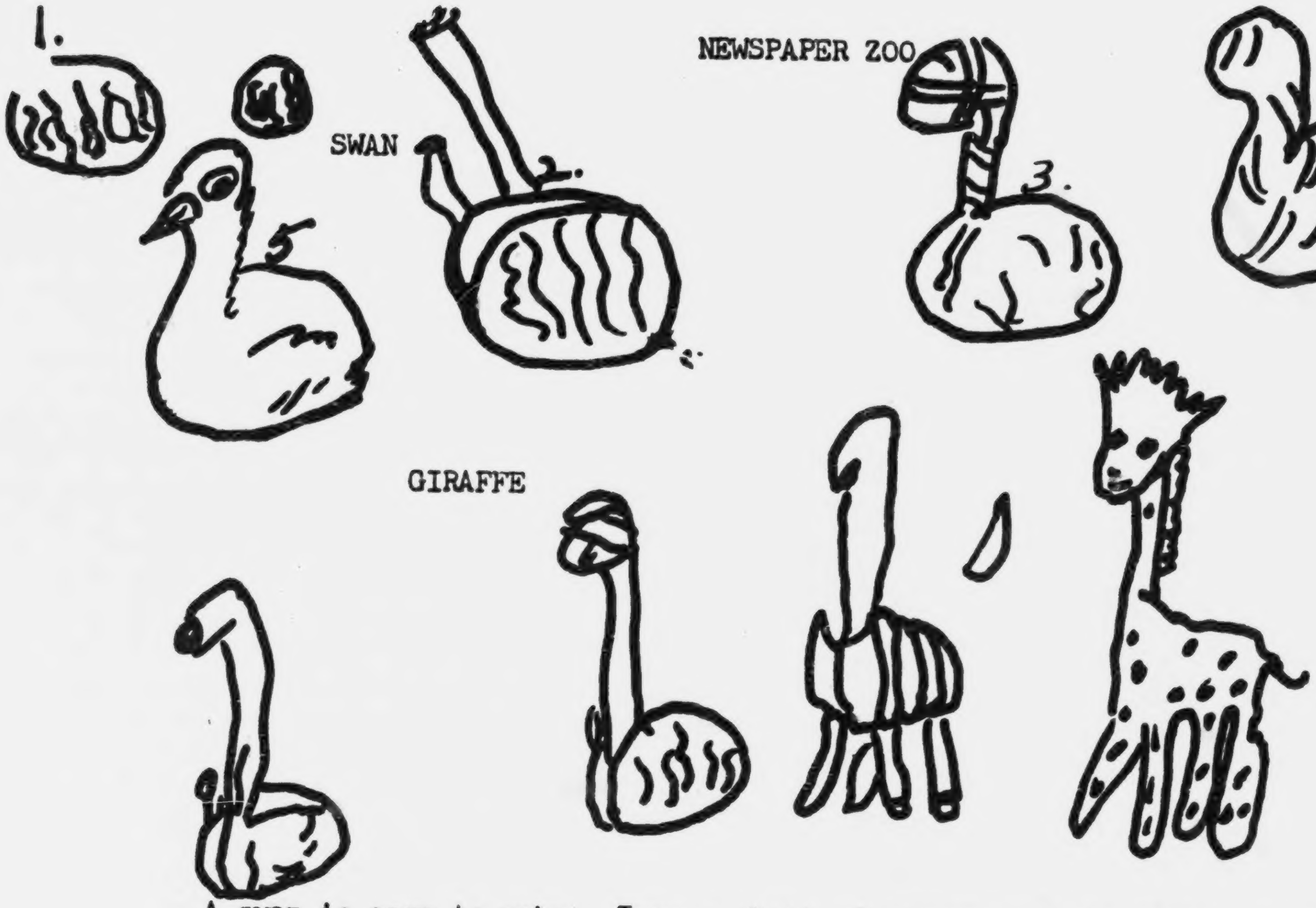
TOOLS NEEDED:

Wire cutters
Needle and thread

PROCEDURE:

1. Use old newspaper over desk to protect finish
2. Turn bowl upside down. Cover outer surface with a thin smooth layer of vaseline.
3. Tear newspaper or paper towels into sample pieces about ½" x 3". Torn edges stick better than cut edges.
4. Dip each strip in the pan of paste, one at a time.
5. Cover entire surface of the bowl with one layer of strips that slightly overlap each other.
6. Apply a second layer, running strips in opposite direction.
7. After second layer is in place, brush a thin coat of paste over entire surface.
8. Allow to dry.
9. Add third and fourth layers in same manner as first and second.
10. Spread a thin coat of paste over every second layer and allow to dry before going on to next layer.
11. Six to eight layers are enough to make a sturdy bowl.
12. After the last layer has had 24 hours in which to dry, lift the papier-mache gently off the bowl.
13. Bowls may be sanded lightly with fine sandpaper when they are dry as wood.
14. Enamel or water paint it. If water paint is used, shellac should be used to make the final hard finish.

NEWSPAPER ZOO



A swan is easy to make. Tear a sheet of newspaper into strips one inch wide by four inches long. Set them aside. Now crumple half a sheet of newspaper and roll it around between your hands until you have made a tight, eggshaped ball. Roll the other half sheet lengthwise, loosely like a tube, and tie it around the paper ball--the long way. Make a small paper ball for the head. Attach it to the end of the paper tube with a paste-covered strip of newspaper. Paste paper strips over the whole thing. Add a coneshaped piece of heavier paper for the beak. When the paste is dry, paint the whole swan white, the beak red, and the eye black.

Start the giraffe the same way you did the swan. Make the body, neck, and head. Now tie two smaller paper tubes around the body (the short way) to form the legs. Cover the whole animal with paper strips. Allow the paste to dry and paint the giraffe orange--or pink if you want! When this is dry, paint spots all over it. Cut ears and tail of colored paper and paste in place. For the horns stick two short bits of match stick into the head.

You can make all sorts of animals in this manner--even a bird using feather wings on an animal with no legs. Use a cardboard box to make a cage for the animals. Draw a line on the top of the lid, onehalf inch from the edge. Cut along this line and remove the piece of cardboard from the center. Paste strips of narrow tape or darker paper to the frame (the short way) to represent bars. Put the animals in the box and replace the lid.

ENAMELING

The copper to be enameled should be free of dirt and finger prints. Scour with copper cleaner or rub with steel wool. Enamel the side of the copper with the turned-up edges. This will help hold the powder on the piece. Apply sewing machine oil with a small paint brush on side of copper to be enameled. Place copper piece on a sheet of white paper. Sprinkle enamel in a thin coat until copper is covered. Be careful to cover the edges or they will "burn". Place piece in kiln with spatula. Allow to bake until enamel looks ripply or wavy. Remove from kiln and cool. When it is cool, wipe off black oxidation on back of copper before applying second coat of enamel. Apply second coat same as first, only do not use oil. Let this coat and all succeeding coats bake until smooth and shiny. Use at least three coats of the base color before putting on your design.

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